The Centre Reporter.

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THE RECORD STEAL.

How the Publication of the Legislative Proceedings is Made to Do Duty for Machine Proteges--The Frightful Padding, Enormous Indices and the Costly, Confusing and Exasperating Results--When the Contract Price Falls the Cost to the Taxpayers Increases -- What An Honest and More Intelligent and Useful Performance of the Work Would Save.

The printing and distribution of the Legislative Record involves a shamefully reckless waste of the public money, and, if it does not include a straight steal, the facts which the figures divulge show a mighty close approach to it. Its distribution, by issues, during the sessions, which was intended to keep the people apprised of what their servants at Harrisburg are doing with their time and opportunities, was for years a scandal, owing to the dilatoriness on the part of the publishers, but even more specifically of the pasters' and folders' departments of the senate and house. The men appointed to service in these departments are the working politicians in the districts of those senators and members who have the strongest pull during the sessions. They receive close to $1,000 per session as salary, but a large proportion of them never do any of the work. They are content to pocket the pay and perquisites and to appear upon the records as pasters and folders, but either because they regard it as demeaning, or because they have something else to employ their time, or because they are adverse to toil of any kind, they refuse to perform the incident labor and employ substitutes to perform it, at from one-fourth to one-half what they receive from the state. These substitutes are generally very cheap and incompetent men, often boys, and as a result it is happening constantly that even when the printing has been reasonably prompt, the distribution is unconscionably delayed, the pasting and folding rooms being gorged with stacks of the stuff which should long before have been in the mails. However, as has been stated, there has recently been some little improvement in this regard, because of the persistent and long continued protests of citizens against being served with printed copies of proceedings a month or two old and long after, as news, they had lost all interest and value.

The total cost of the printing and distributing of the Legislative Record, as set forth in the various auditor general's reports, was, in the years severally named, as follows:

1885	$22,820
1891	28,675
1893	32,091
1895	36,161
1897	43,580

The figure for 1897 is made up by adding the $8,500 paid on account in 1897 and the state treasurer's estimate of the sum required to complete the payment in 1898.

A preponderating element in this steal is the index. The reporting of the proceedings and the printing of the Record is paid for, under contract, at so much per page. Bids are received and the award mde to the lowest bidder. A maximum price of $10 is fixed and the competitors bid so much percentage off that price. The president of the senate and speaker of the house make the award and get, by the way, $100 each for the few hours spent in doing it, while their clerk gets $50.

The contract price for 1895 and 1897 was $3.96 per page. This, be it understood, is for both reporting and printing. $300 additional being always allowed for the compilation of the index. Now, the ponderous tomes that contain the proceedings of the legislative session of 1897 cover a total of 6,772 pages, distributed as follows:

Proceedings	3,732 pages
Report aliens' committee	565 pages
Report penitentiary investigating committee	231 pages
Index	2,237 pages
Blank pages	7 pages
Total	6,772 pages

Here are almost two-thirds as many pages of index as there are in the report proper. Add to these the 803 pages of reports and blank pages, and we have a total of 3,040 pages, or not far from half of the whole number which the state paid for as having been stenographically reported, as well as printed, whereas not a line in any of them was reported. Whatever is the difference between the cost of reporting and printing and that of the printing alone is, as to these 3,040 pages, a sheer robbery. The volumes are padded by reports, index, etc., to the extent of over 80 per cent of the total payment, and this is exclusive of the constant repetitions and not only useless, but confusing superfluities in the proceedings themselves, and which, it is safe to say, constitute fully two-thirds of the total bulk. What this padding costs at $3.96 per page, independently of that in the proceedings proper, is as follows:

Index	$8,858.52
Aliens' report	2,237.40
Penitentiary report	914.76
Blank pages	27.72
Total	$12,038.40

An infinitely more inteligent and satisfactory record of the sessions' proceedings could have been compressed into about 1,000 to 1,200 pages without sacrificing a word of the "eloquence" of the senators and members which, it is needless to say, is, as a rule, far more effusive than edifying. An index that would be really useful for reference purposes could be put into 200 pages, and this is making a liberal allowance. The 2,237 page index to the 1897 volumes is, in fact, no index at all. It is full of errors. It has countless repetitions. And these are so embarrassing that on the rare occasions when the Record must be referred to, the seeker after information is likely to be driven half frantic by the difficulties he will encounter in obtaining it. For instance, "An act to regulate suits brought by and against foreign corporations doing business in this commonwealth, to which certificates have been or may be issued, etc.," is indexed under the word "Issued." Was there ever a padding for robbery so bold or a method of indexing more completely imbecile? And this is but a sample of hundreds of similar instances of the fraud. What is referred to above as the aliens' report is the report of a committee appointed by authority of the legislature of 1895 to ascertain the number of aliens quartered upon the commonwealth in the various public institutions thereof. As a printed public document it is of no more value than would be a second tail to a cat. The 565 pages covered by it contain nothing but the names, sex, nativity, etc., of the individual aliens found to be in the various prisons, hospitals, almshouses and other like institutions of the state, each case being made to consume eight lines, or about one inch in the length of a column, as follows:

John Smith.
Sex—male.
Nativity—Kamschatka.
Number of days treated—Thirteen.
Cost per day—One dollar and thirty-one cents.
Total cost—Sixty-one dollars and fifty-one cents.

Any sane private individual having such a thing to print would put it in this way:

Jno. Smith, Kamschatka; treated 13 days at $1.31 per day; total, $61.51.

But that would have consumed only two lines, and would have lessened the grab of the Legislative Record contractor $3 out of every $4.

It is safe to say that a far more intelligible record of the proceedings of the legislature could be reported and printed, with a comprehensive index to the book, for about $10,000, or less than a third of the cost of the present publication, which is most exasperating to all those who have to consult it because of its cumbersomeness and other described faults, and that the sum named would include a fair compensation for both the reporter and the printer.

But suppose only half the present expenditure could be cut off, the saving would still be close to $20,000, and that sum would materially help in caring for the indigent insane and other wards of the state, now in large part neglected by reason of this and other machine corruption and waste in the handling of the state's moneys.

Regularly every fourth year the contract price for reporting and printing the Record has fallen, owing to the introduction of improved facilities for printing, such as machine type setting, etc. In 1883-85 the price was $6.56 per page; in 1887-89 it was $5.72; in 1891-93 it was $4.90, and in 1895-97 it was $3.96. The contract for the ensuing four years, 1899-1901, has been awarded to the same parties who have had it for several years past, at $3.41. And the Wilkesbarre Record, a Republican paper, has this to say regarding it:

"The contract for printing the Legislative Record for the next two sessions has been awarded to the same party who had it the last four years. As the price will be lower than before the work is likely to be also worse, provided that be possible, which is doubted. Parties who have had this contract heretofore and failed to comply with its requirements should have been ruled out of the competition. But the officials who award state contracts are not in the habit of doing business that way."

Passing by this Wilkesbarre editor's criticism of the character of the work done on the Legislative Record, though it is even more than justified, it is worthy of remark that, though from 1885 to 1891 the contract price fell from $6.56 to $4.90 per page, the cost of the reporting and printing kept constantly increasing. The lower the price the higher the cost. In 1893 and 1895 there was a small drop in the cost, but not at all in proportion to the drop in the contract price, but in 1897, by force of the successful padding already detailed, it went up again.

If there is an office in connection with the state government which, under Republican machine rule, does not involve a theft or criminal profligacy, the fact has not yet been made apparent.

A MACHINE INFAMY.

Exploiting the Schools, Prisons, Hospitals and Charities, Etc., for Base Partisan Purposes--Full Details as to the Methods of Achieving This Great Outrage--Senator Penrose's Attempt to Deceive the State as to the School and Charity Appropriations Fully Refuted From the Records.

At the late Republican convention that met in Harrisburg to express its contempt for honesty and economy in the state government the boss sent the junior senator to represent him and sing a siren song into the ears of the people which, if it did not deceive them, might still be used by the heelers for such clamor as should confuse and drown the cries of the reformers. Mr. Penrose made a very valiant, but manifestly very laborious effort to fulfill his task. He, of course, ignored the detailed, specific and widely published evidences of the Republican machine's theft and waste of the public moneys, because it is impossible for him or anybody else to fairly meet and successfully refute them. But sweeping them aside, as with a wave of the hand, he undertook to account for the constantly increasing cost of machine rule by ascribing it to a greater liberality to the schools, the hospitals and elemosynary institutions of the state, leaving it to be inferred that Mr. Quay and the machine were being criticized and abused, not for any real wrongdoing, but for their enlarged liberality in caring for the helpless wards of the state.

Even if it were true that the differences in the gross annual outlay of the state were accounted for solely by the larger appropriations to the schools, the hospitals, etc., these appropriations are themselves made to dishonestly and unlawfully contribute to the maintenance of the machine, whose astute chief and ever watchful lieutenants would consider themselves grossly derelict in permitting such large sums to pass through their hands without gathering on it some profit on the way.

But the excess of the cost of maintaining the state government as between 1883 and 1897 was almost three and three-quarter millions of dollars greater, leaving wholly out of the consideration the cost of the schools, the penitentiaries, the insane and the charities, as the following figures will show:

THE PADDED PAY ROLL.

Mr. Wanamaker, in Reply to Chairman Elkin, Gives the Names and Records of Some of the Men Who Were on the Roll.

In his Media speech Mr. Wanamaker said:

"Chairman Elkin, for shame. Dare you stand up and assert that all the politicians who were on the padded pay roll performed any service to the state? Dare you assert that Philip Gori, of Shechequin, Bradford county, who was appointed to pay a political debt the machine owed to the now discarded Louis Piollet, and who drew from the padded pay roll $1,080, ever performed any service to the state?

"Dare you assert that James R. Greiner, of Luzerne county, now serving sentence in the Eastern penitentiary for murder, who, as a political reward from the machine, received nearly $1,000 from the padded pay roll, and who visited Harrisburg but three days during the session, performed any service to the state?

"Dare you assert that Jonathan Jones, of Schuylkill county, who testified under oath in a libel case at Pottsville in November, 1897, that his name was placed on the padded pay roll by Senator Coyle, a Quay senator, who drew for him $900, while he, Jones, was not once in Harrisburg during the session, performed any service to the state?

"I have in my possession other names that were on the padded pay roll, and the amounts of salary they received, and stand ready to furnish before a court of record indisputable proof that these men performed no labor for the state, and that the money was paid as political rewards.

"I am discussing Mr. Elkin as a public official, and not as a private individual, and all interrogatories are addressed to him as the official head of an organization.

"Chairman Elkin, though you have been declared an unfaithful state official and have been dismissed for cause from public office, and though your attempted defense is a complete confession of your guilt, and your explanations, in the light of historical facts, have convicted you of the grossest misrepresentations, still, under the principle of law that grants immunity to a coplotter who turns state's evidence, and gives testimony that will result to the good of the public, there may yet be left a chance for you to save yourself, in some degree, if you will give to the people of this state the inside history of that fatal indemnity bond transaction."

WHAT IT COSTS

To Run the State Department Under Quayism as Compared With the Cost Under Democratic Management.

Here are some figures showing the cost of certain branches of the state government under the appropriation acts of 1883 and 1897 respectively, the former having been the nearest approach to a Democratic year the state has had since the war:

Executive offices	$517,006	$1,513,971
Legislative expense	541,111	724,823
Judicial expenses	967,000	1,342,682
Printing and binding	605,863	1,130,984
	$2,630,980	$4,722,465

These figures need little explanation. They show that in fourteen years, under the unbroken direction of Republican lawmakers, executive departments have been multiplied, salaries increased, new and useless deputies and clerks employed and contingent funds padded, until from a half a million, our executive expenses have swelled to a million and a half for each two years.

They show that while the number of senators and members and the allowances for mileage, stationery and postage are the same as in 1883, by increasing the already large enough force of clerks and other employes, by adding enormously to contingent expense to fee party favorites, by awarding pay for regular committee services, by creating whitewashing and fraudulent investigating committees (whose perquisites were not vetoed), by piling up the cost of contested elections, etc., they have swelled the charge upon the people for holding a legislative session about $200,000, or over 35 per cent.

They show that the expenditure for printing and binding the often worse than useless state publications has almost doubled since 1883, although the actual cost of doing that kind of work has been very materially reduced in the interval.

They show that even the bench has been made to contribute to the imposition largely by laws that multiply the number of judges beyond all reason and then making statutes that enable some of them to add almost 50 per cent to their legal salaries by holding court in other districts in years when, in order to keep up with the trial lists, they must have other judges come and hold court in their own districts.

They show, in brief, that under Republican rule, the system is rotten from core to rind, and that there is but one chance for real reform, which lies in electing a Democratic executive administration and a Democratic legislature.

Col. Stone charged the State $10,000 to collect a claim of $4800. Can you vote for Stone for governor?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ARREST OF SENATOR QUAY CAUSES A SENSATION.

Mrs. McKinley Left Washington for Canton, Ohio, to Attend the Funeral of Her Brother

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Lawyers for the defense seldom bring out any testimony against the accused. The members of the McKinley war investigation Commission—"The Alger Relief Commission," is what a local paper calls it—who have put the questions to the witnesses who have so far testified may not consider themselves Secretary Alger's lawyers, but, if they were, their questions could not in the opinion of many unprejudiced persons, have been more carefully prepared to prevent the giving of undesired evidence. One witness—Col. Lee, who started to tell about some of the War Department's mismanagement, in the matter of transportation, without being questioned upon the subject, was at once called down and informed that the Commission was not ready to enter that branch of the investigation. He took the hint and thereafter only answered such questions as were asked. Gen. H. V. Boynton reiterated his theory that flies were responsible for so much sickness at Camp Thomas, and another witness—a brigade surgeon—indorsed it. Instead of trying to find out, the Commission appears to be trying not to find out anything derogatory to Secretary Alger's management of the War Department. It appears to desire only evidence that will be complimentary to the Department.

There is much sympathy expressed for Mrs. McKinley, who left Washington for Canton, Ohio, Saturday night, to attend the funeral of her brother, who was killed, supposedly by a jealous woman, Friday evening. She was to have started to the Omaha Exposition today, with Mr. McKinley and a party of officials and their wives. The party went and will be joined at Canton by Mr. McKinley, but Mrs. McKinley will probably not go.

The arrest of Senator Quay, for conspiracy in connection with the failure of a Philadelphia bank, has been much talked about in Washington. Opinion is not unanimous as to whether Senator Quay is innocent or guilty of this particular charge, but, aside from a few men who are under personal obligations to him, the letters from Quay to the cashier of the bank, who committed suicide after the bank closed its doors, have added to the opinion long held by most persons who know his business habits that Quay is utterly unfitted to hold a seat in the U. S. Senate. Quay is, and has been for years, a regular stock gambler, and has never hesitated to make use of knowledge obtained in his official capacity to gamble in stocks for his own profit. He was one of the most prominent of the Senatorial sugar speculators, whose operations shocked the country, and brought about an alleged investigation while the tariff was under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee. At the investigation, Quay adopted bluffing methods, told the committee that he speculated in sugar or anything else, whenever he wished to, and in effect asked what the committee was going to do about it. No real patriot will deny that the country would be better off if all such men as Quay were driven out of the Senate and kept out.

Nothing could show more encouragement for Democrats in the Congressional campaign than the fact that Republicans acknowledge their fear of losing four out of the eleven Iowa districts, now all represented by Republicans. A gain of thirty seats is all that is needed by the Democrats to put the Republicans in a minority in the next House, and the prospects of getting them and many more, is very bright at this time.

Ex-Senator Blackburn, of Ky., now in Washington, said: "The political outlook in Kentucky is as satisfactory as Demecrats could wish. Of the eleven congressional districts they will carry nine certainly, and of the remaining two there is more than an even chance of carrying one—the Louisville district. It seems to me that there is every reason to regard the condition of the Democracy throughout the nation, with complacency, and I believe that the gains made by the party in November, will be large in a majority of the states."

Col. Phil Thompson, once a member of the House from Ky., who spends much of his time in New York, has been telling his Washington friends about the campaign. He said: "I believe that Judge Van Wyck will beat Col. Roosevelt, for Governor, by a heavy majority. There is an element in the Republican party that does'nt like Roosevelt and will secretly rejoice in his downfall. He is cordially hated by the saloon keepers and his friends, for his course while police commissioner, and they will work like beavers to roll up the ballots for his opponent. Then, too, Judge Van Wyck is an amiable and upright man, with no blemish in his record, and conservative people think he will make a far better executive than the brilliant, but rather impracticable rough rider. The strongest card, however, for the Democrats, is the bad record of the Republican state administration. The tax payers are up in arms over the canal improvement fraud, and when they come to vote they are going to take a sure way of manifesting their displeasure with Gov. Black's regime."

Mr. McKinley is said to be very much disgusted at the position taken by Teddy Roosevelt, that his election to be Governor of New York is necessary as an indorsement of the administration and the war and it would not be surprising if he should take some way of letting it become known that he would not consider Roosevelt's defeat an affront to himself or his administration, although pressure is being brought to keep his mouth shut.

PATTISON FOR JENKS.

Being interviewed the other day, Ex-Governor Pattison gave answer to the following questions:

"It is really your opinion that Mr. Jenks has the vantage ground in the contest, is it not?"

"Unquestionably, unquestionably," he replied. "I firmly believe, from what I have seen, from what I personally know and from what I hear, that George A. Jenks will be elected governor of Pennsylvania. He is just the man the people need in an emergency of this kind and they know it. I know of no man in the country so eminently adapted for the peculiar circumstances that exist in Pennsylvania today as this very George A. Jenks. His character, ability and his every qualification mould him out as a person specifically fitted for the duties an honest governor would feel called upon to perform at such a time as this. The voters appreciate this; they are bound to. Where Mr. Jenks is known he is loved and revered. Think of the fact that there is not a single incident of his life out of which his desperate enemies can make capital. He will live as a remarkable figure in the history of Pennsylvania politics.

"Now take Swallow's case. With his little band of Prohibitionists he is hardly a figure in the campaign. Admitting he has stirred up considerable sentiment, do you think that anybody who is sufficiently interested in the campaign to give it a thought believes he has secured the difference between about 30,000 and 505,000? Of course you don't. It is a reflection upon the thinking capacity of our people. The Swallow boom is based almost entirely upon misrepresentations and the sentiment will gradually disappear. It is not dangerous now and will be inconsiderable before election day. I give it about the same thought the Stewart movement proved to deserve. The one virtue of the Swallow movement is that it offers a haven to those Republicans who are not sufficiently in earnest and do not appreciate the importance of voting for Jenks."

"Are you sufficiently interested in the success of the ticket headed by Mr. Jenks to remain on the stump until the fight is over?" I asked.

"I have tendered my services for what they are worth, I will do my best, and cheerfully do whatever is mapped out for me. I am as deeply interested in the success of George A. Jenks as I was when I was myself a candidate. The very thought of that man as the governor of Pennsylvania, with a sympathetic Legislature, is enough to inspire any man to his highest and greatest efforts. Think what could be accomplished through his great ability, determination and honesty. It would be one of the greatest eras in Pennsylvania's history. Its effects would bless future generations."

Found a Petrified Indian.

The Philipsburg Journal says an interesting discovery was made a short time ago in Clearfield county, which is already attracting wide spread attention. It is the perfect body of a large Indian, solidified through petrification.

The discovery was made by the workmen who are building a railroad from Clearfield Bridge to Belsena. As the men were making a cut through the rocky hill they unearthed the petrified body of the Indian at a depth of seven feet from the surface. The body is a perfect specimen in every respect, the features being clean cut and lifelike, except for color, and the entire specimen resembling a statue chiseled by a master hand. The arms of the Indian are folded. Ten men were required to remove the petrified body from its resting place.

Contractor McGovern contemplates presenting the interesting discovery to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Cider is not very plenty.

Shook's cider mill made some busy runs this week.

Abednego Stein, of Loveville, was granted a $6 pension.

Esq. Rishel, of Farmers Mills, is furnishing the evaporating plant with many loads of apples.

Miner's apple evaporating establishment has taken in several thousand bushels of apples this week.

Mitchell Gardiner for Prothonotary is popular. He is well qualified and has an unstained character.

Israel Confer, an old resident of Millheim, seriously ill for a number of weeks, is still in a critical condition.

R. A. Bumiller, of Millheim, is not improving from the paralysis which followed his severe illness of typhoid fever.

The showers during the nights of Friday and Tuesday, have had a wonderfully freshening effect upon the grain fields.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday Oct. 16: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.: at Spring Mills, 2 p. m.; at Tusseyville 10 a. m.

A chicken and waffle supper will be served by the grangers in their new hall, on Thanksgiving evening, to which all are invited.

Some parties in town have refused to pay that part of their tax noted as "boro tax," thinking it is water tax in disguise, as we are informed.

Adam Krumrine's new traction engine has arrived, and it is a daisy; it will introduce itself to farmers forthwith and meet with favor, no doubt.

Mrs. Sarah Tressler, of Centre Hill, last spring planted five pecks of potatoes from which she had a yield of 30 bushels this fall. This is hard to beat.

Plasterer George Koch is now at work upon the walls of grange hall. The completion of the brick work gives the edifice a stately and imposing appearance.

A new ruffle has appeared on the Republican waters, by Dave Martin urging the election of Harry C. McCormick, of Williamsport, to the United States senate, to succeed M. S. Quay. Next to McCormick he is said to favor C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg.

On Thomas Hettrick's farm at Hummel's Wharf, Snyder county, a bed of stone has been discovered, of a very fine grain, equal to the finest whetstone, and which, on being tested, has all the qualities for bringing the sharpest edge on a razor.

From Saturday evening at 5, until Monday morning, there was no water from the new plant in one half of the town, the north part. The storing of the liquid during this interval, made certain of a fair flow from most of the hydrants on Monday, washday.

Newt. Spangler, candidate for district attorney, will be the recipient of a rare honor at the polls in November. He will be elected by a unanimous vote. He is so good and worthy a man that no candidate has been put upon the course against him.

The frame work for George Benner's new dwelling, at the station, is up and soon it will be under roof. The next to get on its pins will be the new house of shoemaker John Martz, after which one to be erected by dentist Hosterman, for which the cellar is now being excavated, will rear its head.

With a number of new names booked in the past few weeks the Reporter's edition is far above any period in its history. We are pleased to note this evidence of good will shown over the county. The Reporter has at all times striven to deserve the confidence of the public.

At an election about a year ago, the citizens of our town were asked by Council to permit bonding the boro for $5000, pledging "AN ABUNDANCE OF PURE water for domestic and mechanical purposes AND FOR FIRE PROTECTION," from the Bible spring. Being warned in time that this spring was utterly inadequate, malice led to pushing on the work and spending the heavy taxation uselessly, outside advice evidently getting Council to go it blindly. The water supply, as predicted, proved a failure and the Bible scheme had to be abandoned. Then another demand was made for further bonding of the town to the amount of $2500 "for an abundance of pure water for domestic and mechanical purposes and for fi-r-e p-r-o-t-e-c-t-i-o-n," from another source, and in the face of earnest warning that this supply was likewise inadequate, malice got the mastery, the money was again spent, and much more unlawfully, and our tax-burdened citizens behold a second failure at "an abundance of pure water for domestic and mechanical purposes and for fire protection." Our amiable boro fathers may have given too much heed to a suspected "hidden hand."

THE NEWS.

During the month of August there was an increase in the collections of internal revenue over the corresponding month of 1897 of $11,006,235.

The Chinese Legation in Paris officially denies the reports of the death of the Emperor of China.

A branch of the Molsons' Bank, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been robbed, it is said, of more than $60,000. Entrance to the vault, it is supposed, was gained by a person having knowledge of the combination.

A boiler exploded at the saw mill of Laherty & Lee, six miles from Verdi, Nevada. Two lives were lost and three persons were seriously injured. The plant was destroyed.

Fire at Clarksville, Tennessee, caused a half million dollar loss. Gill & Turnley's tobacco warehouse and the Louisville and Nashville depot were among the buildings destroyed.

Fourteen houses, comprising the greater portion of the business district of Lowell, Indiana, were destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $40,000, with limited insurance.

It is stated that the disposition of the troops in the Philippine Islands, before General Merritt's departure was so ordered as to warrant the view that a large or complete holding of the Philippines by the United States was contemplated.

Owing to protests and petitions from merchants of Manila, General Otis has postponed the operation of the new customs and traffic regulations until November 10.

Four soldiers were killed and nine wounded in a scrimmage with Indians, at Bog-Ah-Me-Ge, Shirk's Point, near Bear Island, Minnesota. Secretary Alger has ordered reinforcements to be sent at once to the scene of the fight. It is said a general uprising of Indians seems imminent.

Brigadier General Ernst, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Third Wisconsin Regiments, has been ordered to leave Ponce for the United States. Both regiments have a number of men on the sick list.

The transport Panama arrived at Fort Monroe from Porto Rico with 156 sick soldiers from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois regiments. The men will be placed in the hospital at Fort Monroe.

The transport Berlin, with 175 convalescents on board, arrived at Santiago from Ponce.

Naval Constructor Hobson is now confident that he will be able to save the Cristobal Colon, and also the Reina Mercedes, which was sunk by the Spaniards.

The guns so far recovered from the wrecks of the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo are valued at $300,000.

Troops are being hurried forward to the aid of General Bacon and his handful of regulars, who are said to be in extreme peril, near Leech Lake, Minn., surrounded by hundreds of hostile Pillager Indians. In the battle Wednesday, between General Bacon's command and the Indians, at least eight whites were killed, including Major Wilkinson, commander of the soldiers under General Bacon.

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in State convention at Boston, renominated Governor Roger Wolcott and adopted resolutions favoring the retention of all the Philippines.

It is stated that the majority of Allen D. Chandler, Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia, was about 60,000.

Chicago Railroad men and merchants have formed a national anti-ticket-scalping committee to secure congressional legislation.

Much damage was done in portions of western Massachusetts and Vermont by a severe storm in the Hoosic Valley.

Forty postmasters from the first-class offices of the country attended the first annual convention of postmasters of the United States at Detroit.

Several thousand square miles of mountain forest lands are being swept by fire in the vicinity of Glenwood, Colorado, and the damage to ranches and homes is said to be enormous, though no lives are yet reported lost.

Forest fires have also been sweeping a large territory in Wisconsin, and the village of Cumberland was almost entirely wiped out.

The town of Pana, Ill., is in a state of terror, owing to hostilities between striking coal miners and colored men imported to take their places. The strikers held up a B. & O. Southwestern train containing more negroes and forced them to return. The sheriff and his deputies are powerless, and Governor Tanner sent several companies of militia.

H. C. Garber, attorney for an Akron, O., telephone company, was arrested on affidavit of Akron's city commissioner, who charged him with attempted bribery.

The Delaware tribe of Indians are said to have bought lands in Mexico, to which they will remove from Indian Territory.

A West Indian hurricane, accompanied by terrific winds, did much damage along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, ruining crops, driving vessels ashore and imperiling the lives of many persons.

A special dispatch from Trenton, N. J., says that two great combinations are nearly organized—one of the potters the other of glassmakers.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Southern iron furnaces are working at full blast and that business conditions otherwise seem good.

Jesse James, son of the noted outlaw, is said to be involved in a train robbery in Kansas. He keeps a cigar stand in Kansas City.

GREAT FIRE AT HANKOW.

Square Mile of City Burned, and One Thousand Lives Lost.

According to a special from Shanghai, a fire on Sunday at Hankow destroyed over a square mile of the city, including the government buildings and the temple. It is feared that a thousand lives were lost.

Hankow is a treaty port on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea. The city forms, with Han-Yang and Woo-Chang, the Capital of Hee-Po, all in sight of one another, and separated only by the river, one of the greatest commercial centers in the world. Huc estimates their united population at 8,000,000, but they suffered much in the Tae-Ping wars. Hankow is one terminus of the proposed Peking-Hankow Railway.

Increased Postal Revenues.

A Washington special says: Mr. Henry A. Castle, the auditor for the Postoffice Department, in his annual report shows the net postal deficiency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was $9,020,905, the smallest in some years. The postal revenue for 1898 was $89,012,618, an increase of $6,347,156. The expenditures increased $4,252,236, and the deficit was reduced by $2,094,920. At the same ratio of increase both in revenue and in expenditures, Auditor Castle calculates the expenditures in the present fiscal year will pass the $100,000,000 mark, and the revenues go beyond $95,000,000.

ANNAPOLIS LYNCHING.

Smith Wright Taken From Jail and Shot

THE POLICE TOO LATE

The Lynchers Gain Entrance to Jail and Compel the Officer in Charge, at the Point of Their Revolvers, to Hand Over the Prisoner—The Doomed Man Compelled to Walk Before the Mob.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., (Special).—Wright Smith colored, who attempted an assault on Mrs. Morrison, the wife of Captain James Morrison, of the third district, residing near Jones' Station, was taken from jail shortly after two o'clock Wednesday morning and shot.

The lynching party went to the jail, pointed guns at Night Watchman Duvall and took the prisoner to Sanders' lot, near the City Cemetery, and riddled the body with bullets.

Smith begged for mercy and cried "Murder!" as he was being removed from jail.

Deputy Sheriff Burlingame informed the State's Attorney of the affair and asked what disposition should be made of the body.

Story of the Assault.

On Friday, September 2, shortly before midnight, while Captain James Morrison, of the sloop William E. Price, was on his way to Baltimore with a load of oysters, his house, near Jones' Station, in the Third District of Anne Arundel county, was entered by a negro, who invaded the room occupied by Mrs. Morrison and her sister and attempted to assault them.

James Barrett, Frank Johnson and Al. Smith, who had been traveling about the county, were arrested on suspicion. They claimed they were in the neighborhood and slept in the packing house at the station, but they denied all knowledge of the assault.

Mrs. Morrison stated that she and her sister were in the third story of the house. They had retired early. They were awakened about half-past ten by a voice demanding them to get out of bed. This frightened her sister, who started to run. The negro, a burly fellow, threw her on the floor, and then made for Mrs. Morrison, who grabbed her assailant by the throat.

The two struggled, the negro, by superior strength, overpowering her. Finally she freed herself and ran into an adjoining room, securing a pistol, which she pointed at the negro. It failed to go off, though she snapped it several times, the negro having hold of her all the time. He finally secured the weapon, with which he beat her over the head and afterward threw her down the stairway, the fall causing an ugly cut on her back. Both women fought desperately and finally drove off their assailant. While the brute was tusseling with Mrs. Morrison her sister ran to a neighbor's house, where she gave the alarm. Mrs. Morrison also took refuge with a neighbor.

The affair caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood and searching parties were soon on the track of the miscreant. It was thought robbery was intended and that the negro had confederates on the outside, a number of footprints being found around the house. A lamp, which had been left downstairs, was found in the third story the next morning. Nothing, however, was missing, the man having evidently been discovered too soon to effect a robbery.

Captain Morrison returned home Saturday, having been summoned by telegraph. His wife complained of several painful wounds, including a deep gash in the back and two or three cuts in the head and shoulder, inflicted by a toilet basin, which was thrown with such force as to break it. Her wounds, though painful, are not considered serious. Her sister escaped serious hurt, but was considerably frightened by the attack.

Mrs. Morrison failed to identify the prisoners and they were discharged.

A colored man, who had disappeared from the neighborhood, was arrested in Baltimore and taken to Annapolis. He gave the name of Wright Smith.

Mrs. Morrison unhesitatingly identified him as her assailant the moment she saw him. He trembled violently, but denied his guilt.

There was much feeling against the prisoner from the time of his identification.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, carries a life insurance of $2,000,000.

At a banquet of Dutch descendants in New York Mr. Depew opened his remarks with "Good evening, Van."

Princess Charlotta Iturbide, daughter of Prince Iturbide, of Mexico, presides over a lemonade stand in one of the plazas in the City of Mexico.

It is proposed to erect in Aberdeen, Scotland, a statue of Lord Byron, to commemorate the 10 years of boyhood that the poet spent in that city. Byron was 2 years old when his father came there. When the poet was 5 years old his mother sent him to Mr. Bower's English school, which is now in the slums of the city.

Ira T. O'Brien, a blacksmith of Rome, Ga., is said to be the best classical scholar in the State. He can converse in seven languages. He is one of the few men who can translate Latin to English and vice versa as rapidly as he can write, and he does it with marvelous accuracy. He speaks Greek, German, French, Spanish, Italian and has a good knowledge of other languages.

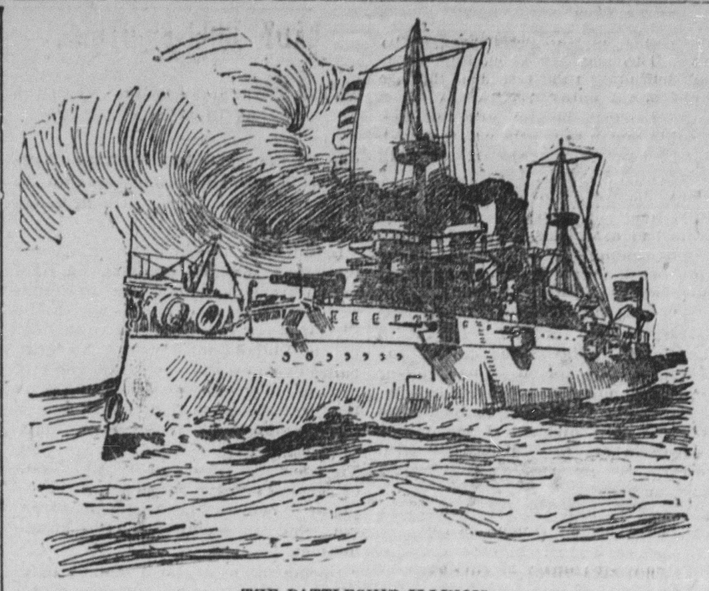
Dr. David Gill, the British astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has been elected a foreign member of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington. The list is a very limited one, the only other foreign astronomer on it being Dr. Otto Stuve, late imperial astronomer of Russia, and Dr. Arthur Auwers, astronomer and president-secretary of the Academy of Science, Berlin.

The Empress Eugenie is still at Farnsborough, and, though in fairly good health, rarely walks at all, except in her garden and with the aid of a crutch.

To judge from the numerous photographs and cuts of the late Empress of Austria, one would have thought her a brunette. On the contrary, she was a decided blonde, and her beautiful hair won for her in early days the name of "Goldelse," or "Elizabeth of the golden locks."

When J. A. Paulsell, a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil Wars, and now 82 years old, married a woman of 22 years a few days ago, he used a novel wedding ring. It was of brass, and was made from a bit of cannon used by the Mexicans at Chepultepec and destroyed by the Americans.

Menelik's envoys spent over $20,000 during their stay in Paris—principally for garden utensils, silk, kitchen ranges and musical instruments.



THE BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

CRUISER TO CHINA.

Admiral Dewey Ordered to Send the Baltimore to Tien-Tsin.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

The Distance from Manila to the Chinese City Is 1,862 Miles, but the Baltimore Will Make All Possible Speed—Her Departure Weakens America's Grasp In the Philippines.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: Instructions have been sent by Secretary Long to Admiral Dewey directing him to send the protected cruiser Baltimore at once to Tien-Tsin, China.

This action shows conclusively the concern felt by the administration at the existing condition of affairs in the Celestial Empire. It would seem to indicate that more sensational information had been received from Minister Conger than the authorities have made public. It was stated, however, that the advices from the minister at Pekin simply show a turbulent condition of affairs existing throughout the empire. In a dispatch made public by the State Department, the minister announced that riots had occurred at points not then known.

In view of the prospect of trouble in Pekin over the death of the Emperor, and the efforts which will probably be made by his adherents to seek revenge, or, at least assure safety for themselves, the authorities deemed it wise to place a ship as near the capital as possible, where the members of the American legation and the consulates near the capital may find refuge in case of need. After a consultation with the President Secretary Long directed Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, to prepare instructions to Admiral Dewey to send the Baltimore to Tien-Tsin without delay. These orders were signed and cabled, and it is believed the ship is now on her way to her destination.

The Baltimore has a long trip before her. The distance between Manila and Tien-Tsin is 1,862 miles, which she will cover under the "hurry orders" given her within seven days at the utmost. The instructions to Capt. N. M. Dyer, require him immediately upon his arrival to communicate with Minister Conger and take every step needful to protect American interests.

The dispatch of the Baltimore from Manila is rather embarrassing in view of the necessity of maintaining a strong force in the Philippines, but there was no other ship immediately available, and it was recognized that prompt action must be taken.

It is evident that the administration is either more relieved concerning the international situation in the Philippines or that the danger to American interests in China is greater than in the islands. So far as Germany is concerned, the authorities are satisfied that her attitude is now as correct as they can desire. The Baltimore can, therefore, be spared from Manila.

A MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.

A Tennessee Farmer and His Friends Kill Five Men.

A special dispatch says that a tragedy has occurred in the north portion of Cannon county, Tenn., about thirty miles east of Murfreesboro'. Five men are reported to have been killed.

John Hollingsworth killed a man named Higgins over a year ago. A suit was brought against Hollingsworth and a judgment obtained by the Higgins family for $700. When the party of men came to carry out the legal proceedings and had gathered in the barn, Hollingsworth and his friends fired into them with double-barreled shot guns, killing four men and wounding another so badly that he is not expected to recover. Rev. A. C. Webb, a minister, is one of those killed. Samuel Webb, his son, is another.

A later dispatch says that Hollingsworth has been shot and severely wounded.

LOSS OF 30 LIVES.

Labrador Mail Steamer Leopard Believed to Have Gone Down.

It is feared that the Labrador mail steamer Leopard, with a crew of eighteen men and twelve passengers, was lost in a severe storm off the northeast coast of St. Johns.

She left King's Cove Tuesday morning, but had not reached Battle harbor at midnight Friday, though it is only twenty-four hours' run. The storm was the severest that had raged there in many years.

The Leopard was of 320 tons, and was built at Ayer, Scotland.

In Moore's Place.

A Washington special says: The President has appointed Dr. David J. Hill, of Rochester, First Assistant Secretary of State, to succeed John Bassett Moore, resigned.

Dr. Hill is president of the Rochester University, is a scholarly gentleman, and is particularly known through his knowledge of international law.

He has taken a prominent part in New York politics and has delivered many public addresses during recent campaigns. He is now in Holland, but is expected to return at once, having accepted the position tendered.

Worry Caused Suicide.

T. C. Collins, father of Miss May Collins, the Kentucky free thinker, who was found dead in a Boston hotel with a male companion over a year ago, drowned himself in a pond at Elizabeth, four miles from Paris.

ILLINOIS LAUNCHED.

Battleship Glides Into the Water at Newport News.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Governor Tanner and His Staff Attend the Ceremony—Over 40,000 People Saw the Battleship Launched—Grand Banquet and Ball Follow Ceremony—Illinois Pride of the Navy.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (Special).—Amid the enthusiastic plaudits of nearly 40,000 intensely interested people, the shrill salutation of steam whistles from many boats and tugs, and the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the first-class battleship Illinois slid into the water on Tuesday. The launch was a brilliant success in every particular, the mechanism and preparations being perfect. The assemblage of spectators was unprecedented in the history of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The sponsor of the vessel, Miss Nancy Leiter, of Chicago, arrived at 10.30, accompanied by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, his staff in full uniform, and a crowd of distinguished Chicagoans. The approach of the christening party was heralded by a chorus of voices, and as the party ascended the gaily decorated platform alongside the prow of the vessel, all eyes were turned towards Miss Leiter.

While the crowd expectantly waited, the keel blocks on which the hull rested and the shores along her side were carefully removed until the weight rested upon the sliding ways. The vessel was held then only by the oaken planks between the sliding and the ground ways. As these were being served by the saw, the sponsor stood waiting to perform her conspicuous part in the ceremony.

Suddenly the painted mass of steel began to move, and gaining speed as it went, slid toward the water. Just as the motion fairly began, Miss Leiter, who had been standing with the christening bottle poised in the air let it swing sharply against the bow simultaneously uttering the words "I christen thee Illinois," and then, amid deafening applause, the waving of banners, and the din of steam whistles, the gayly decorated hull, with more than 100 persons aboard, glided into the James River and as her bows cleared the ways, slowly floated out into the stream.

At 4 o'clock the distinguished guests were entertained at a grand banquet in the beautiful decorated ballroom of the Chamberlain Hotel. Covers were laid for 600 persons and the assemblage included, besides the notables at the launching, many military and naval officers.

President C. R. Orcutt, of the Newport News shipbuilding plant, was toastmaster. The toasts and speakers were:

"Our President," by J. G. Hamlin, of Shelbyville, Ill.; "The State of Illinois," by Governor John R. Tanner; "Our Navy," by Rear Admiral Howell; "Chicago," by Mayor Carter Harrison; "Virginia," by Governor J. Hoge Tyler.

The banquet was followed by a ball.

The Illinois is a sister ship of the Alabama, now building at Cramps' yard, and of the Wisconsin, building at San Francisco. Her dimensions are: Length, 368 feet; beam, 72 feet 2¼ inches; draft, at normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches. Her speed will be about 16¼ knots, and the indicated horse power of her engines 10,000.

The armor belt is 16½ inches thick at the top and 9½ inches thick at the bottom. This belt extends four feet below the water line. There is also diagonal armor 12 inches thick at the bottom. This belt extends four feet below the water line. There is also diagonal armor 12 inches thick connecting the belt armor and barbettes. The first keel plate of the Illinois was laid February 19, 1897, and she is to be completed in October, 1899.

Miser's Treasure Stolen.

A special from Stevens Point, Wis., says: Joseph Stoertzbach, 72 years old, has been robbed of $15,600. This amount—consisting of $7,000 in Stevens Point bonds, $2,000 in Government bonds, $3,600 in gold, $3,000 in paper money—he had kept buried in a tin box in his woodshed. During his absence from the city it was exhumed and taken, together with his list of the bond numbers. The empty box was carefully reinterred.

CABLE SPARKS.

It is reported that General Kitchener called upon Major Marchand at Fasboda to furl the French flag and that the latter refused.

It is now believed that Kuang-Hsu, Emperor of China, committed suicide, and that he will be succeeded by Yin, a grandson of Prince Kung.

Propositions for the settlement of the Atacamma question, made by a representative of Chilli, have been refused by Argentina.

Kang-Yuwei, the Chinese reformer, who is fleeing from the Empress' wrath, and whom the British are protecting, has arrived at Hong-Kong. The report of his arrest turns out to be incorrect.

Negotiations between Chili and Argentina over the boundary question have come to a standstill, and the peace prospects are not so bright.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Attack Made While Men Were Preparing For Dinner.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Fire Was From Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk's House, Near Bear Island, Minnesota—Inspector Tinker Was Shot Through the Leg, and His Coat Sleeves Were Torn to Ribbons by Another Bullet.

A special from Walker, Minn., says: A terrific battle was fought at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, thirty miles from Walker, at Bog-Ah-Me-Shirk's Point, close to Bear Island. A detachment of one hundred men, under General Bacon, was landed on the point shortly after 8 o'clock. The landing was effected with considerable difficulty, owing to a high sea. After landing, a sortie of the bush was made in all directions. The soldiers went through the thick undergrowth very carefully, and with every precaution taken against ambush. No Indians were seen until nearly 11 o'clock. The men were then ordered to line up in an open space, near the shore of the lake, charges were drawn and preparations made for dinner.

The order to make coffee had been given and the soldiers were standing in column formation when a shot was heard. It came from Bog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shirk's house. The ball struck Ed. Harris, ex-Marshal, of Walker, a half-breed. His arm was broken.

This was the signal. Immediately the firing became general. It seemed that a shot came from every bush. Three of General Bacon's men dropped. They were at once carried to the rear. On the very instant that the first shot was heard every man in the command sprang for cover without waiting for orders. Like a flash the blue column had vanished, and except for a gray hat showing behind a tree or bush, not a sign was to be seen of the eighty men who stood erect but an instant before. General Bacon's voice could be heard high above everything, admonishing his men. The general stood erect, and, supported by Major Wilkinson, looked upon the Indians. "Steady, men," he called, "keep cool, now keep cool."

Again there came a volley from the Indians. This was just what the troops had been awaiting. The Krag-Jorgensens opened with a frightful rattle just as the Pillagers made a terrific rush. Half a dozen of them dropped, while the others fell back yelling like fiends. There must have been about 150 or 200 Indians. Lieutenant Morrison, with a squad of twenty men, made a rush to prevent the recapture of old Mah-Quod and Bap Dway We Dung. The charge was entirely successful.

By this time the troops were under cover. The Indians were firing in a desultory way, and the order was given to charge. The soldiers arose, ducking and dropping like grasshoppers. Suddenly a volley was fired by the Indians at the steam tug Flora, which lay off shore. A score of bullets went through the frail woodwork of the boat, and every man, except the pilot, sought cover. Some on board blazed away in return with revolvers, but the range was too long.

A volley was then fired at the tug Chief, of Duluth. Inspector Tinker was shot through the leg, and his coat sleeves were torn to ribbons by another ball. The Flora steamed from the agency under orders from Marshal O'Connor, who was on board, to get the twenty men under Lieutenant Humphrey who had been left there. O'Connor escaped death by a miracle. The Indians fired a volley directly at him.

A man just in states that four soldiers had been killed and nine wounded. It was a mistake to send so few men. Had two companies been sent there would have been no fight, as the Indians respect numbers. A fatal mistake was made in failing to send a Gatling and a Hotchkiss. They could have been used with effect. The Indians had fired twenty-five shots before the troops returned the fire. It is thought that General Bacon will entrench himself and await reinforcements.

The wounded City Marshal of Walker, was brought home under a Red Cross flag aboard the Flora. Marshal O'Connor and Deputy Marshal Sheehan behaved with the utmost bravery. The latter is sixty years old, but he stood yelling at the men to keep their heads down, while he himself stood erect and bareheaded.

Lieutenant Morrison had never before been under fire. The men behaved splendidly. O'Connor was put ashore in a hostile country and ran four miles over thistles and through brush to reach the Leech Lake Agency.

Madrid Astonished.

A special from Madrid says: The reported intention of the United States Government to retain the whole of the Philippine Islands has created almost a state of stupefaction here, and it is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Government has resolved to vigorously combat any such action, which it is claimed, the terms of the peace protocol preclude.

General Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands, reports to the Government another defeat of the insurgents in the Province of Antigua. He says the Spaniards captured the town of Bugason, killing 24 of the insurgents. The Spanish volunteers, he adds, also repulsed an insurgent attack on the town of Ibasan and killed 31 of the attacking force.

The Delagoa Bay Deal.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "Great Britian, it is reported from Johannesburg, will take over the Delagoa customs, railways and telegraph about the middle of this month.

The Trahsvaal Volksraad is now discussing the law binding the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to mutal military assistance in the event of an attack from the outside. This is attributed to a fear of complications arising out of the Delagoa Bay deal."

Partner Kills Partner.

A Cincinnati special says: Ex-State Senator J. C. Richardson died at his home, in Glendale, and a coroner's jury held his brother-in-law, W. J. Haldeman, a wealthy and prominent business man, for murder. The two were partners in a large paper mill at Lockland, Ohio, and quarreled two weeks ago over the shipment of a car of paper. They were alone in the office at the time, when Haldeman is said to have shot Richardson five times. Both men have large families and are prominent in social and business circles.

Savannah Selected.

A Washington special says: Secretary Alger announced that Savannah, Ga., had been selected as the point of embarkation of all troops which may hereafter be sent to Cuba or Porto Rico. It is stated at the War Department that Savannah was selected because it afforded the best facilities.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

The System in Operation in the District of Columbia May Be Recommended.

A Washington special says: For almost a generation the District of Columbia has been governed under a mixed civil and military commission, appointed by the President of the United States. At various intervals during this period cheap politicians and agitators have undertaken to arouse public sentiment against this form of government, but without success. Ex-Senator Whyte, of Maryland, is one of the men who was instrumental in securing this political system when the United States assumed one-half of the expenses of the District. He has no reason to regret his share in its adoption. It has worked well and the intelligence and property of this community is overwhelmingly in favor of its continuance.

This District is solely the ward of the government, as the Hawaiian Islands are now. Therefore the proposition to govern the recently annexed dependency in a manner similar to that of the District of Columbia meets with much favor and the prospect is it will receive the sanction of Congress. The establishment of this system for the Hawaiian Islands will avoid all the embarrassments and complications which it is justly feared will result from a territorial form of government, including even a modified suffrage.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents Reported to Have Fled When Spanish Troops Were Landed.

Madrid, (Special.)—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, states that the landing of Spanish troops there caused a panic among the insurgents and that three hundred muskets, four cannon, a quantity of ammunition and a flag were captured. In addition, eighteen Spanish prisoners were released and the insurgents were dispersed. The bulk of the insurgents withdrew to the mountains and some of them surrendered.

The clergy and the people, the dispatch says, have issued a manifesto in favor of Spain. Communication with Cebu has been restored.

In other encounters between the Spaniards and insurgents recently thirty-six of the rebels were killed.

CASUALTIES AT MANILA.

Six Deaths From Smallpox, Eight From Typhoid, and One Man Killed.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (Special.)—There have been fourteen cases of smallpox and six deaths from that disease among the American troops during the past few days. The dead are H. M. Powers, First California Regiment; Harry Wheeler, Second Oregon; Henry Culver, Fourteenth Infantry; Joseph Daily, George Cooty and Frank Warwick, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment. Eight deaths from typhoid fever have also been recorded.

Artilleryman Roach was killed by a sentry at Tondo.

McIntyre's Defense.

A Special from Denver says: Chaplain McIntyre, of the Oregon, was placed on the stand in his own defense in the court-martial trial.

He stated that he had taken three-fourths of an ounce of brandy and 18 grains of quinine just before delivering his lecture. He was feeling very ill, and had no recollection of what he had said.

Henry George Declines.

A New York special says: Henry George has declined the nomination for Governor on the ticket placed in the field by the Chicago-platform Democrats, and the committee having authority to fill the vacancies nominated Henry McDonald, of the County of New York for the place. Mr. George in his letter says that by pursuing uninterruptedly the duty of writing his father's biography he can do more for the principals of freedom than by engaging actively in politics.

Ex-Public Printer Benedict Nominated

Thomas E. Benedict, of Ellensville, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighteenth district, New York. Mr. Benedict was Public Printer in Washington for two terms.

FIELD OF LABOR.

France buys American silk.
Glass canteens are announced.
Melbourne "hasn't a beggar."
England has 1,200,000 unionists.
Chicago has 1,000 union musicians.
London has a sandwichmen's home.
England has a woman grave digger.
The oldest industry is corn milling.
Beer costs a dime a glass in Oregon.
London factories make ancient coins.
Ireland has 100 woolen manufactories.
Our watches are sold in South Africa.
Germany contains 403 beet sugar mills.
Connecticut bakers held a State convention.
In France $9.65 is exacted for a ton of coal.
Nashville unionists want fenders on street cars.
Lima (Ohio) pavers won a strike for $1.50 a day.
Washington union granite cutters get $3.60 a day.
Sacramento has a railway employes' political club.
An international labor congress was held in Antwerp.
Unionists operate six co-operative window glass plants.
Aberdeen (Scotland) masons struck for 11 cents per hour.
In New York any person who gives a street car transfer to another or any person who accepts one from an unauthorized person and offers it for use is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment and fine.
A home for barkeepers is to be established at Waukesha, Wis.
New York pavers won a strike for the discharge of non-unionists.
President Barter, of Michigan Federation of Labor, urges unionists to enter politics.
Joseph Leicester has been Secretary of the English Glassworkers' Union for forty-six years.
Solus (New York) saloons closed at 7.30 p. m. last week on account of the revival meetings.
Brewers censure Gompers for speaking at the Omaha Exposition. Non-union beer is sold there.
The leading job printing plant of Wilmington, Del., is owned and managed by a twenty-one-year-old girl.
English and Welsh miners demand 10 per cent. advance in wages.
When Albia (Ia.) miners struck the company abandoned its mines.
Montreal retail dealers in novelties, fancy goods, &c., protest against wholesalers selling at retail.
New York unions have contributed to a fund to secure a pardon for Berkmann, the Pittsburg anarchist.
The English Trade Union Congress delegates included two representatives of Japan's 23,000 unionists.
Clothing, food, money, &c., is being gathered at Toledo for idle miners and their families at Jobs, O.

AN AUTUMN MORNING.

The frost's agleam in the mellow dawn,
And the spider's nets are on the lawn.
And deep in filmy robes of mist
The hills and the silent woodlands lie,
And anon, as the sun comes up the sky
The gray clouds turn to amethyst.

The tender song of the waking thrush
Is heard no more in the brooding hush,
Nor linnet's song in the dying trees.
And down where the dodder's skeins are spread,
The witch-hazel gleams in velvet red,
And the sweetbriar waves in the breeze.

And wheeling up through the distant sky,
On their flashing wings the plovers fly,
And over the breast of the pool
Through haze of the daybreak's atmosphere,
The cry of a bittern, sharp and clear,
Comes from the marshes dim and cool.

And deep in the grasses at our feet
The tuneful crickets still sing as sweet
As in the depths of torrid June;
And o'er the dells and the sleepy woods,
A reverent hush of stillness broods
As morning dreams into the noon.
—Edward Wilbur Mason, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A MEXICAN'S REVENGE.

I have spent, in all, three years in Central America. I went there with a surveying party which was running the line of a projected railroad, one of those railroads which are built on paper alone. It has never yet materialized. While the line was being run I made the acquaintance of an American citizen who was the owner of a large coffee plantation, and he invited me to spend some time with him. I accepted, and in a little while a mutual friendship sprang up between us. The result was that before the time came for my departure he told me that it was necessary for him to pay a visit to his old home in Ohio with his wife, to settle up some legal business, and he had been trying to find some one who could take charge of his plantation during his absence. He urged me to take the position, and I accepted. Another week found me at the head of one of the finest plantations in Nicaragua.

My duties were light enough. Bland had a competent general manager, and about all I had to do was to act as the power behind the throne in the masters absence. I had but one difficulty during this time. The manager, a Cuban named Carlinos, was popular with the laborers, and all went smoothly until one day a Mexican, Michael Ferrara, positively refused to obey some order that Carlinos had given him, and Carlinos appealed to me. Upon investigation I calmly told the Mexican either to obey orders or leave the place. With a side-long glance at Carlinos and myself he did what the manager had commanded, and the storm seemed to have blown over, but I did not feel quite confident about it. The Mexican's look troubled me and I mentioned it to Carlinos, but he treated the matter lightly and was inclined to be scornful in regard to Ferrara. "He is a coward," he said, shrugging his shoulders, and so dismissed the matter. I let the subject drop, ashamed of seeming afraid of a man whom this slender Cuban regarded with such disdain, and yet I could have sworn that when I waked that night, startled at some slight noise on the terrace outside my window, it was Ferrara's dark face I saw in the moonlight peering in at me. In an instant it was gone, and I was out of the room, running along the terrace, searching here and there. But no, though I gave the terrace a thorough search and even went around to the end of the house and the grove of banana trees beyond, I saw nothing moving anywhere, save an owl that hitted out of the trees. I went back to my room, concluding that I had dreamed the whole affair.

The next morning I felt quite sure of it. I met Ferrara several times during the course of the day, and he was especially pleasant. He was better educated than the majority of his class, and his position on the plantation gave him a kind of precedence over the others. I was near him several times before the day was over, and I noticed that on each occasion he took pains to speak pleasantly and greet me with his most courteous smile. I thought he was sorry for the bad temper he had shown the day before. I didn't know him as well then as I do now.

The next day Carlinos and I had decided upon a hunt in the mountains that made a jagged outline against the sky off to the south. While we were getting the guns and cartridges into condition for use, Ferrara approached and said in his smoothest tones:

"If the senors went to the valley, down below the Contadino pass, they would find where a great panther roams, and has been seen many times. I myself saw it but two days ago, but I was unarmed, so I put spurs to my horse and galloped away."

Carlinos turned to me with a look of interest. "That's a good idea," he said. "We'll look for the panther first, and if we fail to find him we can try the mountains."

We were about to turn away when Ferrara stopped us, with many apologies. "Beyond the Contadino pass," he said, "you will find a narrow trail leading off eastward down the valley. Follow that trail half a mile, until you see a huge white cliff, a hundred yards to the right. At the foot of that cliff the panther has been seen again and again. Adios, senors!"

And so Carlinos and I went walking off, with swinging stride, toward the pass, glad of a day in the woods, and ready for any adventure that came along.

Except the one that actually did come. For within the next hour we passed through the most horrible experience that ever fell to the lot of mortals I am sure.

We found the pass—a mere gap in the mountains, not used for travel, as another pass, a few miles further south, furnished the nearest road to the town. The pass was strewn with rough bowlders and jagged masses of rock, difficult to make one's way over, and for half an hour we had all the exercise we needed in climbing over and around these obstructions. At last, however, we were clear of them, and we shouldered our guns again after a brief rest, and went on until we found the trail among the bushes. It was such a path as could be made by cows or sheep, going to and from a watering place, and I was going along, paying very little attention to it, when Carlinos, who was in the lead, suddenly stopped and muttered: "That is very strange."

I looked over his shoulder, and there in the yellow sand was the barefoot track of a man. We easily traced it along the trail for several hundred yards, and then it suddenly disappeared, as though the owner of the track had turned off into the thick undergrowth. We both followed it up to the point, and then missing it, looked at one another and said again: "That is very strange!"

And then we both laughed, and Carlinos said: "But it might have been some herdsman looking for a stray cow or sheep."

But I noticed that Carlinos looked after his cartridges a little more closely, and held his gun in a position to use, if necessary. And just then the cliff that Ferrara had described came into view, about a hundred yards away, and we turned off from the path toward this place in which the panther had been so often seen.

Scarcely had we started in that direction when we were startled by the long, fierce scream of the panther itself. As nearly as we could judge it was at that very moment at the base of the cliff. We stopped involuntarily at the sound, and then went stealing down the slope, with eyes watchful and nerves stretched to the utmost. Yet we went on and on without seeing it, and suddenly found ourselves almost at the base of the cliff, which had been hidden by the thick and tangled brush through which we had passed.

Then we stopped and looked around, peering here and there through the bushes. It was easy to see the spot of ground on which we stood had been the haunt of some wild animal, for all about us bones lay bleaching on the ground. But nothing was to be seen. The face of the cliff, up to a height of twelve or fifteen feet, was covered with the matted tendrils of a dead vine, apparently. It suddenly occurred to me that the panther's den might be back under the cliff, hidden by the vine, and I was about to investigate when just behind us, not ten feet away, sounded the horrible scream of the panther.

Both of us whirled, and Carlinos stepped back a little. In a moment of confusion I failed to notice him, but in an instant he gave a heart-rending cry: "Help! help! quick, the tree! The man-eating tree!"

Never will I forget that cry, nor the sight that met my eyes. In stepping back he had stumbled against the dead vine, as I had thought it. And then in a moment every tendril had become instinct with life, and was twisting and writhing about him with the most horribly snake-like motions, matted around his body and legs, holding his arms tight, and drawn across his face and clasped about his throat. Already when I looked about he was helpless. During the single moment while I stood there looking at him motionless with horror, his face had begun to turn purple.

And then all at once I recovered myself a little, and snatching my hunting knife from my belt began cutting and slashing at the horrible, writhing tendrils in the effort to cut their victim loose.

But before I had made three strokes something caught my arm [illegible] then something crawled swiftly about my neck, and then there were others around my hands, over my head, and held, while wherever the snaky monsters touched went fierce pains, as though my flesh were being torn from my body. I felt my consciousness slipping away; but as it was going suddenly the dark face of Ferrara peered out from the bushes in front of me, and he cried out with mocking laughter:

"I hope you enjoy yourselves, senors. The panther is not far away, believe me! Only wait for him until he comes. Adios! Adios!"

The shock of anger roused me a little in the midst of my racking torture, and I saw Ferrara turn to go away, but all at once amid the chorus of maledictions, a dozen hands seized him and pinned him down, and we were surrounded by a crowd of laborers from the plantation. With long knives they cut and hacked at the limbs that were sucking the blood from our veins, and in a few moments they had us free. How they got us home I never knew. It was not until the next day that I recovered consciousness, and I was unable to turn over in my bed even, for two weeks. The excoriations on my hands and face left painful wounds, which were a long time in healing, and which made dreadful scars. These have all gone, however, except the one on my neck, which resembles the scar left by a centipede.

As for Carlinos, he lay as if dead for several days, and there were times when he was pronounced really dead. Then he went off into fever and delirium, and it seemed that he could not possibly recover. After a while, though, he did struggle back into life, but his health was wrecked, and he was never again able to walk as much as a hundred yards.

How did we happen to be rescued? Why, some of Ferrara's fellow servants had heard his muttered imprecations against us, and, when we had gone and they saw him sneak after us, they held a consultation and decided to follow. I have always believed that Ferrara circled around us, got in ahead, and imitated the cry of the panther to lure us on. I have never found out, however. When I had regained strength enough to feel some little curiosity, and asked one of the rescuers what they had done with Ferrara, he answered with the utmost unconcern:

"We gave him to the man-eating tree, senor!"—The Golden Censer.

PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLORS

An Important Discovery Which Preserves Nature's Gorgeous Hues.

If it is true that a practical process for photographing colors with an ordinary camera has been perfected in Chicago it will not only revolutionize an art that has made marvelous progress in two decades, but it will confer lasting distinction upon its discoverer.

From the time the collodion process of photography came into use in 1850 color photography has been the dream of those who have peered into the mysterious alchemy of the dark room. While the art of fixing images upon sensitized surfaces through the action of the sun's rays, has made great advances since Daguerre and Niepce, no one had up to this time got any nearer to color photography than the experiments of the first quarter of the century. It is not an uncommon thing, however, for some one to announce through the scientific journals, that the problem of color photography has been solved. In every instance, however, the alleged discoveries have failed to stand the practical tests and have resulted in nothing of value to the art.

The process which was developed by the late James W. McDonough, of Chicago, however, differs from nearly all other attempts that have been made in this direction in that it is purely mechanical instead of chemical. Mr. McDonough used the ordinary camera and produced and developed his negatives by the ordinary process. His assumption was that the sun would reproduce nature as she was if the receiving plate were of the proper kind. He soon developed the fact by experiments that the principle of color photography is a mixture of colored lights on the retina. To photograph colors McDonough therefore placed a transparent medium ruled in fine red, blue and green lines—the fundamentals of the spectrum—in immediate contact with the sensitive surface of the dry plate and exposed the same as in ordinary photography. From these experiments he finally evolved the plate which it is now claimed will receive and preserve all the gorgeous hues of nature.

The value of such a discovery to art and industry is beyond human calculation. It will open the world of color to all mankind, bringing to palace and hovel the richest and most delicate hues of flower and sky and landscape.

Chicago Burglars Utilize the Telephone.

Robin Hood was considered a very clever robber, but beside the modern thief he was a guileless child. Your up-to-date robber uses all modern inventions and conveniences. His latest feat is to discard the revolver and the sang bag for the telephone. The police have been informed of this new wrinkle in burglars' tools, and hereafter every man caught with a telephone is likely to become an object of suspicion.

On a recent afternoon about four o'clock, H. B. Leavitt, a druggist at Hill and Wells streets, answered the telephone and was asked to call John Olson of 86 Hill street, just around the corner, to the telephone. The druggist dispatched his clerk to the Olson flat, and the lad soon returned saying that no one was at home. The answer was communicated to the man who was "holding the wire" at the other end of the line, and the druggist thought little of the circumstance at the time. A short time afterward, Leavitt, in answering the telephone, heard a feminine voice. The woman said she would like to talk to some member of the Olson family.

"Be sure and find whether any one is at home," she said, "for it is very important."

Leavitt's clerk pounded the Olson door for several minutes, and the feminine voice thanked the druggist for his trouble when the information was imparted that surely no one was at home.

When Olson and his wife returned home late in the evening they discovered that their flat had been searched and over $100 worth of silverware, jewelry and clothing had been taken. Olson dropped in at the corner drug store to tell his woe, and then Leavitt recalled the two conversations with the persons who had been so anxious to be certain that Olson was not at home.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Hamuda Kasdarli, a Turk of Porto Farina, near Tunis, weighs 594 pounds. He had religious scruples against being weighed, but was enticed without knowing it to the platform of a scale.

The toll on an ordinary ship passing through the Suez Canal averages about $4.000.

LADY BULL-FIGHTERS.

AROUSE ENTHUSIASM OF THE MEXICANS BY THEIR SKILL.

Pitifulest Exemplification of the Latest Phase of the New Woman—Horns Sawed Off the Most Ferocious Animals—Striking Scenes in the Arena.

In spite of the many attempts made by certain religious organizations and philanthropists, bullfighting continues to be the sport par excellence in the City of Mexico, writes a correspondent to the Philadelphia Press. An ordinance excludes the sport from the city proper, but in the environs there is no law against it, although the license is prohibitive except in the great Bucarelli ring, where weekly fights are held. The sport is patronized by all classes of people from the president of the republic down to the humblest cargador who can secure the price of admission.

During the past year a female quadrilla of bullfighters has caused a greatly augmented interest in the sport by the skill in which they handle the sword and banderillas in the great rings of Spain, and so great was the fame they achieved that the Mexicans were fain to gaze upon their charms and witness their skill and bravery. An immense sum of money was guaranteed the senoritas torras before they left the mother country, and they are now giving performances before immense crowds in all the large cities of the republic.

So novel a sight as six women flirting with a mad bull could not be missed, and our party of ten unanimously voted to witness the performance. Securing a box the day before, we went early to watch the arrival of the president and his staff, as well as the other strata of society which dearly loves a bullfight, a taste never exterminated from the Spanish strain, yet paramount in the blood of the native born Mexican.

There is an undercurrent of excitement as you enter the immense ring, with rows of boxes and tiers of seats, about equally divided into the "sunny side" and the "shady side," the former occupied by the lower or peon classes. In the centre of the shady side of the ring is the Governor's box and to the left the musician's stand, whence lively airs are played at intervals.

Precisely at 3:30 o'clock a door opposite the Governor's box is opened and the procession enters the ring. First come the senoritas torreas, or "lady bullfighters," dressed in the regulation costume, which consists of knee breeches and jacket, elaborately embroidered in gold and silver bullion, and pink silk stockings.

They march around. Then the bull enters. This animal always closes his eyes when he charges, and there is far less danger in this part of the performance than one would imagine.

A senorita advances, goes through the play; then another and another until the bull is somewhat tired, the female performers being assisted at critical points by the two male protectors who follow closely in their wake.

Two of the women then take the banderillas, which are long darts with prongs like fishhooks, and, by skillful manipulation of the red capes, invite the bull to charge toward them. As he makes the lunge the darts are planted in his side, where they hang, and further enrage him. Eight or ten banderillas are planted in the animal's side, when a cornet sounds from the Governor's box, which is the death signal.

The woman who has been assigned to do the killing takes a sword and red cape and advances to the Governor's box, where she makes a speech, salutes his Excellency, then engages the attention of the bull. Sometimes the animal refuses to fight and is sent out of the ring, and another one is brought in. Often the horns of a too ferocious creature are sawed off, the spectators sometimes insisting that this be done if the animal looks particularly dangerous.

Now comes the critical moment, and the crowd manifests interest in diverse ways. Those in the front rows stand up, and are speedily called down by the spectators in the rear.

Fair-faced women, who look incapable of hurting a fly, lean forward, and anxiously watch every movement of the matador as she strives to plant the sword in the heart of the animal. The bull lunges toward the matador, and he passes her with a rush the sword is deftly planted in the animal clear to the hilt, and the enthusiasm of the spectators knows no bounds. As the animal staggers, falls, regains his feet and falls again, bellowing with pain the scene is indescribable.

A delicate-faced woman just in front of me stands up and cheers with the howling mob, clasps her white hands in an ecstacy of delight, and throws her corsage bunch of violets at the feet of the woman in the ring.

A pretty girl, scarcely fourteen, tosses a bunch of roses, peons throw their sombreros aloft in joy, and the leading society young men send downward a rain of silver dollars at the torera's little Spanish feet. Several facetiously inclined men in the front row toss into the rings spools of cotton, papers of pins, and pair of scissors, the gentle irony of which is greeted by the crowd with shouts of approval.

A male matador then cuts off the right ear of the dead bull, and presents it to the Senorita Angelita, (little anger,) and she retires for a brief rest, followed by thundering applause. The footmen with the mules enter and the bull is dragged from the ring.

This scene is repeated until six bulls have been dispatched, some of which are killed in the most bungling manner, and the senoritas toreras, pitiful exemplification of the newest phase of the new woman, retire from the ring, followed by a rain of silver dollars and mad applause.

LANCERS' HEROIC CHARGE.

The Bravery of 320 British Cavalrymen, Who Rode Through 3000 Dervishes.

Official reports of the engagement which marked the downfall of Mahdism say that the charge of the Twenty-first Lancers, which was made through a line of three thousand dervish horse and foot, was not a part of Sir Herbert Kitchener's plan of battle, nor did he give orders for it. In regard to this charge, the correspondent of the London Daily News says:

"It may be questioned whether British cavalry ever did a more heroic deed. It came about in this wise: Colonel Martin was trotting at the head of his regiment westward, with intent to cut off the retreat of the enemy in that direction, when, across a watercourse three feet deep, there arose before the Lancers some three thousand dervishes.

"Without an instant's hesitation Colonel Martin ordered the charge to be sounded, and in a minute or two the troopers were slashing and thrusting a way through the dense mass of the enemy. They made their way, but at no small cost, for out of a total of only 320 men with which the regiment went into the fray, they lost no fewer than forty killed and wounded. Several horses were quickly hamstrung, and their riders were cut to pieces by the ferocious foe.

"With one exception no man who was once acutally unhorsed was again seen alive. The exception was Surgeon Major Ginches. His horse was brought down to the ground and the officer fell among the furious dervishes. Sergeant Major Brennan, who was riding ahead, saw the Major's peril, and gallantly returned to his assistance. After a tough fight, in the course of which Brennan killed several dervishes, he succeeded in getting the officer on to his own horse and back to the regiment.

"Lieutenant Grenfell was killed early in the charge. Knowing that the dervishes would mutilate the body, Lieutenant de Montmorency and Lieutenant Pike rode back to the enemy, shot three or four of them and brought the lieutenant's body out of the melee. The non-commissioned officers were conspicuous throughout this thrilling business. Several Lancers who were wounded concealed the fact, and did not go to the doctor until long after the fighting was over. The Lancers' charge was quite reminiscent of old times. Each trooper picked out his man as he rode and went for him. Before they could get at the dervishes they had to jump the watercourse, and they did it in splendid style."

Plucky Bicycler.

No man knows when he will have a chance to show himself a hero. It may come on the battle-field, on the deck of a war ship, or in the street of a quiet city. A citizen of Indianapolis sends to the Sentinel an account of a brave act witnessed by him the evening before in that city.

A wheelman himself, if we understand him correctly, he was riding along one of the streets of Indianapolis when he saw a runaway horse coming at breakneck speed. In the carriage was a young lady, clinging to the seat with a look of terror on her face. The carriage swung from one side of the street to the other as the horse ran.

Just then the correspondent of the Sentinel noticed a young man on a bicycle dart into the middle of the street in hot chase after the runaway. As he neared the horse's head he reached out with his left hand and seized the bridle. Guiding his wheel with his right hand, he kept alongside of the horse, pulling upon its bridle till the horse's speed began to slacken.

Then all of a sudden the man slipped from his wheel and hung with all his might upon the horse's head, till presently the frightened creature was brought to a standstill.

The young woman, as soon as she was able to speak, thanked her deliverer, who declined to give his name, but lifted his hat, remounted his wheel, which had escaped injury, and rode away.

Electricity in a Letter Box.

The letter box that has been hanging on the electric light pole at the corner of Main and Worthington streets, Springfield, Mass., became so charged with electricity the other evening that it was impossible to remove the mail at the time of the night collection Carrier J. A. Gooche stepped up and grasped the lock in his familiar way and got a severe shock along his left arm. Thinking the difficulty was with his hand, he attempted to take hold with the right, but the result was the same. The mail had to be left until morning. This is the second box in this city to become charged to any degree. The cause is a defect in the insulation of the electric light wire, which allows the fluid to pass down the pole. Rains increase the ease of conduction, and anything like a large iron letter box will become thoroughly charged. When in this condition it is impossible to touch the box, and it must remain useless until the lights are turned off, when the surplus escapes into the ground.—Springfield Republican.

Chicago has a non-treating club, which attained a membership of 5,000 in the first few days of its existence.

The Japanese empire includes about 4,000 rocky islands.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

SLAIN BY HER DAUGHTER

Doom of Two Miners—The Occupants of a Carriage Struck by Train, Have a Narrow Escape—Farmer Struck by Express and Instantly Killed—Cigarettes Kill Young Man.

A mother lies murdered and her daughter is slowly dying in the Allegheny General Hospital, a murderess and a suicide. John Frederick Bellstein, an Allegheny Councilman, was among the wealthiest butchers in the city. He died suddenly September 20. Since then his daughter, Bertha, age 20 years, has been unnerved and spent some time visiting in Chicago in search of health. She returned several days ago unimproved. Sunday morning at 5 o'clock she entered her mother's apartment and fired three shots into her body from a 38-caliber revolver. Each took effect, one in the brain, the others in the breast. Mrs. Bellstein, who was 62 years of age, never awakened from her sleep. She died instantly from the effects of the first wound. Bertha then went to her own room and drank an ounce of laudanum. She next fired two bullets into her breast with a 22-caliber revolver, then took a 38-caliber gun and fired two more shots at herself. Her brother, Edward, who had been up and out early, returned, and in his mother's room discovered her body lying in a pool of blood in her bed with a dish knife beside it. A billy hung on the door knob. He next found his sister in her room with two revolvers beside her and the empty laudanum bottle on the mantle. Bertha was living and conscious, and said:—"Edward, I wanted to die and didn't want mother to live and grieve over me." The family is classed as the wealthiest of the Germans of Alleghaney City. Bertha is a beautiful blonde woman. A large fortune was left by Mr. Bellstein. Bertha left a letter which the Coroner refuses to make public.

Doom of Two Miners.

The bodies of the last two men shut in the ill-fated mine of the Leigh Valley Company at Midvale have been recovered. As had been expected, both men were dead. They were found some distance from their working place and had evidently made a desperate effort to reach the slope and safety. They were close together, with their faces in the ditch water, where they had thrust them in a last endeavor to escape the suffocating smoke. The fire has been extinguished, and gangs of men have been at work erecting new timbers to brace the weakened roof, as there have been no signs of the fall that has been feared, owing to the burning out of the props. The fire, while of considerable extent, did not communicate with much coal, being fortunately confined to a rock passage. Had it been in coal, the loss would have been greater, and it probably would have been weeks before it was extinguished.

Aged Gold Seeker Returns.

Nelson C. Teeter, of Wilkes-Barre, who is 70 years old, left for Alaska last Spring with a party of gold seekers. He returned Friday broken down in health and with not enough gold to fill a tooth. He reached Valdes, Alaska, on April 12, and established headquarters at the head of Copper river. About 5000 men were gathered there. Owing to the continued storms they were unable to do much prospecting. Mr. Teeter says the 5000 did not take out enough gold to make a child's ring. The party camped near Mount Drum, an active volcano, which was in constant eruption during the summer. A month or so ago he was attacked by disease and was obliged to return home.

Train Struck Carriage.

A terrible accident was barely averted at Pottstown. While Clayton Smale, John Brown, Minnie Miller and Jennie Oxenford, were driving over the tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway at Douglassville their horse became balky. The animal turned to run up the tracks just as a coal train approached. Escape was impossible, and in a moment the engine struck the carriage and tossed vehicle and occupants from the track. Smale and the women were thrown out and received minor injuries. The horse ran some distance, dragging Brown, and finally plunged into a coal chute. Brown was picked up unconscious and taken to the Pottstown Hospital. His injuries are believed to be fatal.

Pounded Dynamite.

Several small boys who were playing in the vicinity of large lime stone quarries near Bellefonte, found an object which proved to be a dynamite cartridge. Not knowing at the time what it was, one of the boys placed it on a stone and commenced to pound it. Instantly there was an explosion. Ten-year-old Alvin Fetters was hit full in the face and neck. An examination showed the wounds to be of a serious character and his chances of recovery are very small.

Victim of Cigarettes.

Milton T. Mowrer, a young man of Lancaster, engaged as pressman in a newspaper office, died very suddenly at his residence on South Duke Street. Up to a short time before he died he had not complained of illness. He was a confirmed cigarette smoker, and the coroner jury attributed his death to acute indigestion, due to excessive cigarette smoking.

Enforcing Pure Food Law.

Detective R. W. Simmers, of the State Pure Food Commission, has been working in the vicinity of Shamokin during the past week, and had seven dealers arrested on the charge of selling oleomargarine as butter. The defendents settled the cases by paying fines of $50 each and costs, averaging $7.65.

Big Timber Deal.

One of the largest timber contracts ever made in Clearfield was signed, when F. P. Notley, of Barnsboro, purchased the timber on four tracts of land belonging to the estate of the late Aaron Patchin, of Patchinville, for $180,000. Mr. Notley intends to begin to cut at once.

House Robbed in Family's Absence.

The home of Jacob Moyer, Reading, clerk in the Quarter Sessions office, was robbed while his family were absent. On his wife's return from Alsace Church she found that $100 in money and a gold watch valued at $65 were missing.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS,—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 13

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE A. JENKS,.....Jefferson County
For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,.....Lehigh County
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
PATRICK DELACEY,.....Lackawana County
For Superior Judge,
CALVIN M. BOWER,.....Centre County
WILLIAM TRICKETT,.....Cumberland County
For Congressman-at-Large,
J. M. WEILER,.....Carbon County
FRANK P. IAMS.....Allegheny County
For Congress,
J. K. P. HALL,.....Elk County
For Senate,
WM. C. HEINLE,.....Centre County

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,
R. M. FOSTER,
J. H. WETZEL.
For Prothonotary,
M. I. GARDNER.
For District Attorney,
N. B. SPANGLER, Esq.
For County Surveyor,
HARRY HERRING.

Gardner will make a first class prothonotary.

Prohibition met with a sore defeat at an election held in Canada last week—G. R. Og had a majority.

McKinley is planning to have Alger elected Senator from Michigan. Just now the President is having an investigating committee at work to whitewash Alger.

Hon. J. K. P. Hall is a large employer of labor and immensely popular in Elk county and in all that section of the state. This speaks well for the Democratic nominee for congress.

Are you for permitting Quayism to keep on plundering the state, then vote for Daly and Townsend for assembly. If you favor Reform and honest government, vote for Wetzel and Foster.

There is nothing in Quay methods, machine practices, and legislative corruption that has not received the approval of Col. Stone, now running as Quay's candidate for governor. If he suits you vote for him and against wiping out Pennsylvania's disgrace.

Candidate Stone approved of the pardon of the bribers Kemble and Petroff to get legislators to vote for corrupt schemes. Stone also approved of the pardon of Bardsley who stole a million of the public money.

How can any honest man cast his vote for Stone for governor in preference to that incorruptible man, George A. Jenks?

The whole of Quayism is corrupt and rotten, not only in dollars and cents, but in the principles that underly. The government of the whole State by any one man, or by 50 men, is a violation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is a discredit to your citizenship, it is a brand upon your fair name, and I ask that you do yourselves the justice of freeing yourselves from these injuries.—George A. Jenks, at New Castle.

A Pittsburg paper publishes a story to the effect that Senator M. S. Quay will withdraw as a candidate for United States Senator, and that P. A. Widener, of Philadelphia, will take his place. In corroboration of the report a letter was received by a Pittsburg politician from a prominent Philadelphia Democrat.

If Quay withdraws then the same determined stand should be taken to prevent the election of any man tainted with Quayism and machine methods, there are such yet in the Republican party.

Mitchell Gardner, candidate for Prothonotary, is traveling the townships calling upon and making the acquaintance of voters. He will be found a man of pleasant ways, intelligent, of good character, and possessed of every qualification for the important office of Prothonotary. Not a blemish can be found upon his life. He has been a man of industrious habits and is held in high esteem by all who know him. You can safely vote for Gardner.

J. K. P. Hall will redeem this congressional district and it will no longer be misrepresented in congress. His opponent, Mr. Arnold, will be given to understand at the polls in November that he did not fill the bill, and that second rate politicians are not the stuff to represent the great interests of this district. Mr. Hall, too, will always be in a condition fit to be seen when constituents call upon him, and will not be clouded by the obliviousness that enveloped Arnold.

The Swallow party has put the name of William Trickett, one of the two Democratic nominees for Superior Judges, upon its ticket, which makes the election of Trickett a certainty and also one of the two Porters on the Republican ticket. Which of the Porters will be defeated by this move, is hard to tell, since it will cause lively cutting at the polls. Trickett, Dem., and one of the Porters, are now certain of election. But, the Swallow party might as well have made a clean job of it by endorsing both the Democratic nominees for Superior Judges.

Under Quayism the expenses of the state government are twice as much as they were under Pattison, and every dollar of this enormous increase is owing to Quay's methods to enrich himself and reward his henchmen by having them fatten from the state treasury by mileage steals, expensive junketings, raising salaries, creating new and useless offices, useless clerkships and a score of other plunder jobs that have actually bankrupted the state leaving the commonwealth two million dollars in debt. That's the way your taxes are applied and your pocket books drained to keep up the machine.

Voters of old Centre, make your choice between Quayism and corruption or Jenks and honest government. A vote for Swallow might be well enough if there were any possibility of his election; but since such is not expected every vote for Swallow is a half vote for Stone and the perpetuation of Quay rule, which, if it shall be wiped out, can only be done by casting your ballots for Jenks, the great and incorruptible champion of Reform and honest government.

Wm. C. Heinle will be elected senator beyond a doubt, but he is a gentleman of the sort deserving a big vote. By our own personal knowledge we are able to say that Mr. Heinle did not seek the nomination for senator; he was urged by friends to permit the use of his name, his fitness for the position and true and ardent Democracy pointed him out as one of the most deserving men in the district.

Our nominee sprung from humble but respectable parentage. Raised in rural districts of Miles township, he hewed out his own ecurse, and worked himself up from farm boy to school teacher, to principal of Beilefonte schools, to a member of the bar, and to the district attorneyship. On no rung of this honorable ladder has Mr. Heinle left a black mark. Neither vain or puffed up, he is a man as a man should be, and as senator he will be true as a senator should be. Men like Wm. C. Heinle deserve to be sustained by the votes of men.

JENKS' DENIAL.

Not the Standard's Attorney—Always Independent of Corporations.

In reply to an assertion made by Dr. Swallow that the Democratic candidate was a Standard Oil company candidate and a corporation attorney, Mr. Jenks has written the following letter to Hon. Calvin M. Bower, nominee for superior court judge, who called Mr. Jenks' attention to the statement:

"My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter, I am not and never in my life was the attorney for the Standard Oil company, nor any of its branches. I never was a salaried attorney for any corporation in my life except in one instance. When the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad company was about to build its road to the Jefferson county coal fields in 1882 I agreed to act as its attorney from the time it crossed the state line until it reached Punxsutawney. As soon as its first train of cars reached that point I resigned. My practice has been more largely a practice with individual clientage than any one I ever knew of."

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Half a Million a Year Wasted on Padded State Reports.

The cost to the state in 1883 of printers' supplies, printing and publishing of all books, documents and papers except the Legislative Record, the cost of which is contained in a special item, was $281,808, the appropriation covering the years 1883 and 1884.

The cost of same during the entire first term of Governor Pattison was $605,863, and this with an extra session on his hands.

Beaver succeeded Pattison in 1887, and under his four years' rule the cost was swelled to $910,216.

Pattison succeeded Beaver in 1891, and despite the opposition of a Republican legislature and the printers' lobby, he knocked off $63,000 from the printers' bills as paid under the administration of his predecessor.

Hastings succeeded Pattison in 1895, and the bills for public printing for his full term, as per estimate of the state treasurer, will amount to $1,130,984, and a scandalous case in court involving the payment of another sum of $63,000.

These are the facts, and when taken in connection with the steals all along the line of the departments they certainly afford sufficient food for thought for serious and upright citizens.

To swell the printers' bills the department reports have been padded, useless and expensive pictures costing in several instances $700 per page have been inserted, and the number of copies of the reports allowed by law to be printed has been increased by substituting two volumes of a report for one.

Comment on such high handed methods is useless unless it comes in the form of a protest at the battle of the ballots.

The voters pay the bills, and if they like the robberies, well and good. However they resent them, they will find in George A. Jenks a man who will respect their wishes and uphold their demands for reform.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LEGISLATIVE EMPLOYES.

How Their Number and Cost Have Grown Since the Democrats Had a Voice in the Matter--A Dead Swindle in the Thing--Extra Clerks and Employes Paid for Twice--The Chief Clerks Defy the Law's Limitations as to Contingent Expenses, Etc.

The number and cost of the officers and employes of the two houses of the legislature are justly objects of much criticism. If the public business were expedited by the constant increase of the number of this class of hangers on, with the attendant large expense involved, there would be no complaint. But it is plain that so large a force is not needed. Many of them do nothing at all, practically, to earn the money they draw from the treasury. Some of them spend but little more than as much time in Harrisburg as will suffice to sign the requisite vouchers and draw their pay. Those that are at hand are so numerous that they crowd each other and are in each other's way. There are certain periods of the session at which some of the clerks, notably those in the transcribing rooms, are required to work hard, and even excessively, but this is compensated for by the far more numerous other times, when they have little or nothing to do. Outside of two or three in each house, none of them put in as much time, or render as much service, as would be exacted from them in private or corporate employ for much less remuneration.

Up to and including 1883 the force was large enough in all conscience. It is not easy to dig out of the records—they are generally in so unsatisfactory a state as to details, and change their form so frequently from year to year—with absolute accuracy, just the information of which one is in search.

But, in so far as can be gathered from the reports of the auditor general and the general appropriation acts, the senate in that year had 41 officers and employes and the house, which was Democratic, 37. The very next legislative year (1885), however, the number in the house was increased to 58 regulars and two extras, making 60 in all. There was no need or reasonable excuse for the jump. The 7 clerks of 1883 did as much work as the 10 of 1885, the 6 pasters and folders of 1883 put up and sent out the documents as promptly as the 11 of 1885, and the 10 pages of 1883 served the personal needs of the members as faithfully and fully as the 15 of 1885. But there was demand for more sinecures to compensate the "workers," who had repaired in 1885 the damage the machine had suffered at the hands of the Democrats and Independents in 1882, and they had to be provided.

There were no apparent increases of the force in either body for the ensuing 10 years, the 41 sufficing in the senate and the 58 in the house. But in 1895 came an enormous jump, the number in the senate being increased to 47 and that in the house to 69. In fact, excepting the "extra employes," which gave rise to the indemnity bond scandal, there were no more in 1897 than in 1895. It was the legislature of the last named year that was the primary offender in this regard, notwithstanding the fact that it was scarcely noticed by the gentlemen who were so indignant and outraged by the performances of 1897. And in connection with the 1895 employes in the senate, there is something singular. An act of March 5 of that year authorizes the chief clerk to appoint an executive clerk at $1,500, two additional transcribing clerks at $7 per day and two additional janitors at the compensation usually allowed that class of employes. These appointments were made, and the auditor general's report shows that the salaries stipulated were paid to the appointees direct from the state treasury. But it shows also that $3,700 was paid to the chief clerk for the "salaries of additional officers and employes under the act of 1895." Who did that $3,700 go to? Not to the executive clerk and the others lawfully, though needlessly authorized, for they got their money from the treasury on the regular pay rolls. Who, then, got it? Are we not right in saying that it is difficult to determine from the records how many officers and employes there are?

There is a very loose and entirely unconstitutional process resorted to in both houses to provide for extra employes and for their compensation. Section 10 of Article III of the constitution, which article covers the subject of legislation, says:

"The general assembly shall provide by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each house, and no payment shall be made from the state treasury or be in any way authorized, to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law."

Section 16 of the same article is to the following effect: "No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officers in pursuance therof."

Yet, on the last day of the session of the house of 1897, Mr. Keyser offered and the house passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the payment for extra labor in the house of representatives for session of 1897, including committee and transcribing clerks, not provided for by special items in the appropriation act, be paid by the chief clerk, on vouchers approved by the speaker and attested by the chief clerk, warrant to be issued by the auditor general to the chief clerk or the state treasurer therefor."

The house has no constitutional right to vote money in that way. The state treasurer has no right to issue his warrant upon any such authorization. The auditor general has no right to pass such an account. The question of lawful right or constitutionality will never, however, amount to a deterrent when the machine has a purpose to fulfill, so long as the machine remains dominant in the legislature. There is but one cure. The Democrats must capture the body named. The Democratic house of 1883 was as well, if not better, served by the 37 lawfully authorized clerks and employes as was the Republican house of 1897 by 69, nearly, if not twice, the number. The $27,886 paid during the regular session of 1883 for the service was sufficiently extravagant. The $74,197 paid in 1897 for no better service, if as good, was more than half of it thrown away. And yet, if Hastings had permitted it, the appropriation would have been $12,500 more, that being, in round figures, the sum of the governor's vetoes in this line. The increase in the cost of the senate clerks, etc., has been just about as great. The appropriation for 1883 was $23,700. The appropriation for 1887-88 was $47,710, and was $54,976 before being trimmed by the vetoes. And if William A. Stone should be elected governor and a majority of machine legislators returned, every item vetoed by Hastings will be reinserted in the general appropriation bill to cover "a deficiencies in salaries, etc.," passed and approved.

The contingent funds of the senate and house indicate a like degree of fraud and extravagance, even if we admit that the money is actually expended as professed. In 1883 an appropriation of $4,000 for the senate and $5,000 for the house, to be paid out by the chief clerks, was considered adequate to cover all contingencies. In addition, the librarian of the senate got $1,200 for recess postage, etc., and the resident clerk of the house got $1,050 for the same purpose. In 1897 the appropriation for the senate for contingencies was limited to $8,925, and for the house to $13,580. In 1895 the limitations were $7,700 for the senate and $10,800 for the house. Notwithstanding this, however, the actual expenditures by the chief clerks for contingencies in that year were $8,500 in the senate and $14,741 in the house. In the senate the limitation was exceeded by $800 and in the house by nearly $3,900. It is not so much the amounts thus expended that is to be deplored as the impudent and daring disregard of constitution and statute law that characterized them, and the evidence it affords that, under Republican sway, all the departments of the state government are in constant collusion to loot the treasury and swindle the people.

COLONEL STONE'S TEN THOUSAND.

His Fee Three Times Larger Than the Amount Recovered--The Accusation, the Admission, and All the Details.

In the Philadelphia Press of April 18, 1897, was an address delivered by Major George W. Merrick, of Tioga county, who was a schoolmate of Colonel W. A. Stone, the Republican candidate for governor, in which he said:

"I have undertaken to state from the stump that Colonel William A. Stone, now of Allegheny, late of Tioga county, is the slated candidate for governor; that his candidacy was agreed upon by the powers that be some two years since; that he had served the machine faithfully, during the whole of his political life; that he said to me frequently during the past eight years that his great ambition in politics was to be governor, but that he could not be a candidate for office until the 'Old Man' said so, but he would be when he did say so; that two years ago in the senatorial campaign, he made the declaration that his relations to Mr. Quay were such that his political fortunes would rise or fall with those of Mr. Quay. I asserted also that I did not deem him a safe man for governor to stem the tide of corrupt approach upon the state treasury, since in private life he had charged the state $10,000 for collecting $2,400.

"Mr. Stone has undertaken to deny the last statement. Addressing a meeting at Royersford, April 13, he said: 'It has been said that I charged the state $10,000 for a case which returned $2,400. I never made a charge against the state.' By this statement I understand Colonel Stone to deny the allegation that he received a fee of $10,000 for collecting $2,400. Does he mean to charge me with accusing him falsely? I will submit the record, and you may judge, gentlemen, who is guilty of duplicity.

"In Colonel Stone's speech last week in Williamsport he said, alluding to this charge: 'I was pained when my old comrade, Mr. Merrick, stated here in the city of Williamsport, not for the purpose of helping me but to injure me, that I had charged the state of Pennsylvania $10,000 for collecting $2,400. This is an old story and retold in the campaign against me in 1890, but I never lost a vote. I never denied the facts, and I do not deny them now, but I never presented a bill or made any charge. That is 12 years ago, and is known to everybody in Allegheny county, and now Major Merrick is reviving that old tale.'

"Well, gentlemen, that is a pretty broad admission of the truth of my charge against Brother Stone, but Mr. Stone is mistaken when he charges me with reviving this old tale. On Dec. 14, 1897, a clergyman of Wellsboro wrote him as to the truth of this allegation, asking for information, saying: 'In reference to the past record to which you refer, I would say that for some years there has been a report current here that once in a case in which you collected a claim for the commonwealth in the amount of about $3,000 you charged and received a fee of $10,000; the story seems to be well supported. If it is true it would suggest some doubt as to the propriety of placing you in the high and responsible control in the office you seek in the affairs of our commonwealth. I shall be pleased to receive an answer to this question.'

"In reply to this letter Candidate Stone, in a letter dated Washington, Dec. 20, 1897, from which I now read, said: 'The matter of the fee which you speak of occurred nearly 12 years ago. My fee was not fixed by me, but it was fixed at the request of the auditor general by attorneys in Pittsburg at $10,000, which the state paid me. Of course I am aware that my enemies will raise many objections to my candidacy, which will appear from time to time in the newspapers, but it is not my purpose, nor has it been my practice, to pay attention to them.'"

Major Merrick is a prominent attorney. He is a Republican and a native of the county where Candidate Stone was born, and lived many years. He was Stone's schoolmate and his friend in later years. He was everything that would have inclined him to be Stone's friend. Charges of so grave a character, coming from such a source, would be a serious business, even without Stone's admission of their truth, as above avowed.

The Democratic press of the state has never been more unitedly for a Democratic ticket. The Republican press has never been more shakv in its allegiance to a Republican ticket.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. Lucy Henney has just returned from Eastern cities, where she selected an unusually large and fine assortment of hats, bonnets, all the best and latest styles of trimmings, etc. Her opening days are tomorrow, Friday and Saturday, when all are invited to come and see the fine display of trimmed hats, from which to make a selection.

Large Yield of Potatoes.

C. M. Harter, a Centre county farmer, reports having raised on seven-eighths of an acre of land 230 bushels of potatoes of the American Wonder variety.

Parlor Stove for Sale.

A parlor stove, late style, and as good as new, can be purchased at a bargain. Call at property of Mrs. Mary A. Dinges, Centre Hall.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Bower, late of Haines township, deceased: Mary E. Bower, widow of decedent, Haines Township; William W Bower, a brother, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Cornelius Bower, a brother, Feidler, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Chrisiena, a sister, intermarried with Daniel Kerstetter, Loganton Clinton County, Pennsylvania; Eve, who was intermarried with H. A. Mingle, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Mary, intermarried with William Condo, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Julia Bower, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The following issue of deceased brothers, viz: Calvin M. Bower, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Henry O. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; George M. Bower, Coburn, Centre County, Pennsylvania; John D. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Susan L., intermarried with James W. Stover, postoffice address Stamm, Berrien County, Michigan; Polly S., intermarried with Jacob Stover, Woodward, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Candace M., intermarried with Elias Bressler, Rebersburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Kate J. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Bower Jr., a deceased brother, and A. F. Bower, and Michael M Bower, heirs and legal representatives of Adam Bower, a deceased brother, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The said Kate J. Bower is a minor.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued returnable on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1898, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898

At 9 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

NO. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the Township of Haines, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a linden tree thence by lands of Henry Bames' estate, south 2¾ degrees east, 97.2 perches to stones; thence by lands of Adam Stover, north 74¾ degrees east 43 perches to stones; thence by lands of John M. Stover and others north 3¼ degrees west 67 7-10 perches to stones; thence north 87¾ degrees east 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west, 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¾ degrees west 4 perches to stone; thence north 3¼ degrees west 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¾ degrees west 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west 41 8-10 perches to stones; thence by lands of Bames, south 72 degrees west, 55 6-10 perches to stone; thence south 25 ¼ degrees east 26 perches to the place of beginning, containing 35 acres and 50 perches neat measure.

NO. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines Township, Centre County, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by other lands of decedent and Daniel Corman; on the east by lands of Philip Stover; on the south by lands of Adam Stover, and on the west by lands of J. W. Meyer, containing 6 acres and 62 perches.

NO 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones; thence along lands of Samuel Burrell, north 10 degrees west, 20 perches to stones; thence along same north 88 degrees east, 32 perches to stones; thence along same south 10 degrees east 20 perches to stones; thence along lands of Bames south 88 degrees west 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres neat measure.

No. 4. The one-half undivided interest in all those two pieces of land situate in the Township of Penn, Centre County, Pennsylvania. One thereof beginning at stones, thence along lands of John Bowersox and lands of Meyers North 4 degrees west 3 1-4 perches to post; thence South 71 3-4 degrees West 1.6 perches to post, thence along same South 4 degrees East 3 1-4 perches to post, thence along public road North 71 3-4 degrees East 1.6 perches to the place of beginning, containing Five perches.

And the other thereof beginning at post on North bank of Pine Creek, thence South 60 degrees West 2 perches to the forks of Pine and Penns Creek, thence up Penns Creek and lands of B. Kerstetter North 35 degrees West 22 perches thence North 17 1-2 degrees West 18 perches, thence North 41 degrees West 9.9 perches to the South-east abutment of Bridge, thence along the Millheim road North 68 1-2 degrees East 3 perches to the corner of lot of Rockey, thence South 26 1-2 degrees East 13 1-2 perches, thence South 21 degrees East 13 1-4 perches, thence South 33 degrees East 22 perches to the place of beginning, containing 97 perches.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., October 12, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration c. t. a. upon the estate of Clement M. Hemphill, late of Centre Hall Borough, Centre county, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA MARY HEMPHILL, Administratrix c. t. a.
W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney. Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Strohm, late of Potter township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. JACOB STROHM, Administratrix.
WM. G. RUNKLE, Attorney. Tusseyville, Pa.
shpt15-6t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

SUCCESS AGENTS WANTED

We show you the road to SUCCESS and FORTUNE. BIG PAY—STEADY WORK—NEW PLAN. You can work at home or travel. Write at once for FREE SAMPLE and LIBERAL TERMS to AGENTS.
THE SUCCESS COMPANY, Cooper Union, N.Y. City

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. Send for Catalogue.

New Fall
...AND..
Winter
Goods..

The store is full of things useful and beautiful. Goods that give the largest equivalent alike to the longest purse and to the purse that is lengthened by economical choosing. Every corner is full to overflowing with goods selected with special care for your needs and desire. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.
Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..
SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:
"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

Another

Lot of Muslin goes at less than cost. Many customers come too late, but there is a second

Chance

to get fine Unbleached Muslin at 3½c., worth 5c., and 4½c. worth 6c.

For

encouragement the housewife wants good bread and good coffee. The flour she gets by using Pillsbury Spring Wheat Flour, makes lovely bread. Have you tried it? Maracabo, dry roast, large bean, fancy loose coffee makes the proper drink, and to get you all to try it will sell at 17½c. for one week only, regular price, 20c. With these and many other bargains we hope to

C-U-B-A

regular customer at our store.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Adam Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT M. SMITH, Administrator,
sept1-6t Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. K. Hosterman, late of Miles township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

T. W. HOSTERMAN, Administrator,
sept1-6t Coburn.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——C. C. Bartges, the job printer from Spring Mills, was in town yesterday.

——Simon P. Dinges, of Williamsport, made a business trip to Centre Hall this week.

——Mr. Harry Shirk, of Atlantic City, spent the past week at the home of his uncle, B. D. Brisbin.

——Miss Blanche Boal, departed on Saturday on an extended visit to her aunt, Mrs. D. C. Runkle.

——Miss Aggie Brown, of Altoona, was a guest at the home of Joehua T. Potter several days last week.

——Mrs. Thomas Yearick left yesterday for Philadelphia, where she will remain some time with her son.

——Miss Mary McQuistion and Mrs. M. A. Kirk, of Bellefonte, were guests at the home of D. A. Boozer Tuesday.

——Charley Swartz, the hustling young merchant of Tusseyville, with his little son, gave us a cail yesterday.

——Miss Lillie Christine has been confined to the house for over a week, suffering from a severe attack of quinsy.

——Andrew Gregg has been elected one of the teachers for Benner township schools. He is teaching near Fillmore.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr and Mrs. Eliza Barr left for their home at Tyrone after spending a week with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——W. W. Dellett took advantage of the cheap excursion to the Smoky City, to visit several of his children who live at Homestead, near Pittsburg.

——Mr. Lou. McQuistion returned to his home at Bellefonte Monday, after having spent a month with the family of Capt. George M. Boal, west of town.

——David Keller, who was here on a visit of several weeks to his aged mother and among friends, left on Tuesday to return to his home in Los Angeles, Cal.

——Mr. and Mrs. George Reiber, of Colyer, gave our sanctum a call, and report health good across that way, and before departing another label was graced with the figures '99.

——Miss Myra Goodhart, daughter of William Goodhart, of near Spring Mills, who has been in Cleveland, Ohio, the past two years, returned to her home last week, for a visit of several months.

——Invitations are out for the wedding of J. Clarke Kiefler and Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Dubbs, in St. Stephen's College Chapel, Lancaster, Pa., Wednesday evenning, Oct. 26, at 6 o'clock. Mr. Kieffer was principal of our public schools several years ago.

——N. B. Spangler, Esq., Democratic nominee and alone in the field for District Attorney, was in town a few days ago on professional and political business. Newt. could not be downed, and the Republicans did the proper thing by acknowledging the same with a practical endorsement.

——W. A. Krise, of Constans Commandary No. 33, of Bellefonte, and daughter Elsie, left Monday morning for Pittsburg, to attend the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States. As the Commandary at Bellefonte is not going in a body they will be the guests of the Lock Haven Commandary.

—Mr. Jacob Winkleblech, one of the REPORTER'S most esteemed patrons, gave us a call last week, while in our vicinity. Mr. Winkleblech was looking after a farm to rent, and if possible intends removing into our section of the valley. He is one of Haines township's good citizens.

Lookout for Brimstone.

The following "stony" wedding announcement appears in an East Tennessee exchange: "Married at Flintstone, by Rev. Windstone, Mr. Nehemiah Whitestone and Miss Wilhemina Sandstone, both of Limestone." This is getting mighty "rocky" and there's bound to be a "blasting" of these "stony" hearts before many "pebbles" appear on the connubial beach. The grindstone of domestic infelicity will sharpen the ax of discord and jealousy, and sooner or later one or the other of the pair will rest beneath a tombstone. Then lookout for brimstone.—Lexington *Argonaut*.

Latest Date.

The election this fall will be held on the latest date that is possible under the election laws. The law provides for the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This year November begins on Tuesday, and hence the election will come on the 8th.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

A Sudden Death of a Lady on a Visit.—Other Gossip.

Harry Snyder of our village, a very bright youth, is acting clerk in the large establishment of C. P. Long.

Archibald Allison, Esq., one of our venerable and highly esteemed citizens has been quite ill for the last week or ten days.

Our stores have announced on their price list boards all coffee 10c., all sugar 5½c., Pillsbury flour, $1.12. At present competition is running rather strong in this place.

A very sad event occurred here on Friday evening last. Mrs. Wetzel, of New Berlin, arrived in our village on the afternoon train of that day, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Brown, wife of Rev. Brown, but a few hours after her arrival she was taken with a violent hemorrhage from which she expired. Her remains were conveyed to New Berlin the following Monday.

The down train on the L. and B. railroad on Wednesday morning last, ran over and killed a valuable cow belonging to David Barree, of our village. The mishap occurred a short distance below the station; of course the railroad company will pay the damages as they always do—about two years after an accident.

Commercial agents report trade on the road as being very fair, merchants showing a disposition to be more liberal in their purchases. The stores of our village continue to report favorably of business as regards volume, but profits are melting away. September sales were quite satisfactory, a slight advance over same time last year.

A day or two since I had an interview with our very excellent landlord, D. H. Ruhl, in regard to his entering the contest next fall as a Republican candidate for the nomination for Sheriff, as it seems to be the universal opinion down this way, that he had finally yielded to the wishes of his friends and would be a candidate, and that the wires were being placed in proper position at this early day. But Mr. Ruhl simply repeated about what he stated to me on a former occasion when interrogated on the subject, that there was ample time to settle the question, that he had not fully determined which course to pursue—enter the field or stand afar off. However he remarked, about the first of the year I will be able to settle the matter definitely, and I will also add that in all probability I will be a candidate, consequently the present report that he had concluded to enter the field is simply rather premature. Mr. Ruhl has few equals as a landlord, is a polished gentleman, thoroughly qualified for most any position to which he might aspire, and sustain a character beyond reproach. As a candidate he would unquestionably be a very strong one.

An Unexpected Answer.

An exchange says that recently a schoolmarm in a backwoods district was teaching a spelling class. When the word husband was put on the blackboard none of the children could pronounce it, and in order to help the scholars out she asked, "What should I have if I should get married?" The answer was prompt but not what she had expected, and she blushed such a brilliant red that the sunlight paled.

The County.

The campaign in the county is going on with every prospect of a grand victory for Jenks and honest government. Capt. Taylor, the Democratic chairman, is doing good work and his efforts will do much to bring about the desired result. His management of the campaign shows excellent judgment and superior executive ability. Watch for good news from old Centre.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Andrew Onder and Annie Lyeso, both of Snow Shoe.

Saw Mill Burned.

Motz's sawmill, at Woodward, with a large lot of lumber, was burned on night of 6th. Loss $4000. Supposed set on fire. No insurance.

"Many have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," write Kellam & Ourren, druggists, Seaview, Va. "People come from far and near to get it and speak of it in the highest terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rosman, Spring Mills.

Died Near Wolfs Store.

Mrs. Henry W. Wolf, residing east of Wolfs Store, a most estimable lady, died on Tuesday at her home. She was afflicted with a cancerous affection, and had suffered greatly. She was age about 57 years. Her remains will be interred in the Rebersburg cemetery.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crwaord.

For the Lafayette Monument.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer has addressed a circular letter to school superintendents, teachers and directors advising them that Governor Hastings had indorsed the movement for the erection of a monument to Gen. Lafayette. Supt. Schaeffer suggests that a portion of the exercises on Arbor day, October 19, be devoted to the part taken by Lafayette in America's struggle for liberty, and at the same time give the children an opportunity to participate in the fund for the testimonial.

Will Enclose Its Lines.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to enclose its lines west of Pittsburg with woven wire fence and that orders have been placed for over 1,000 miles of wire fence. A gentleman from Braddock stated that an order had been placed by the Railroad Company with the American steel and wire company at that place for 500 miles of fence to be used to enclose the Fort Wayne railroad between Pittsburg and Chicago. He also stated that the firm was turning out five miles of fence daily on the order mentioned.

Few men in this country are better or more favorably known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary medicine department of the Meyers Bros.' Drug Co., St Louis. He says: "My boy came home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely; all pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time, it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, Death has again invaded the ranks of Samuel Shannon Post No. 282, G. A. R. and removed from our midst Comrade W. J. Thompson, who was one of our charter members.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we bow in meek submission to the will of the Great Commander of the Universe, who has mustered out our beloved Comrade to transfer him to the ranks of the great majority.

Resolved. That we will ever cherish the memory of our brother, who was a faithful soldier while defending his country's flag, and in times of peace, a peaceable citizen and an honorable and upright business man.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the CENTRE HALL REPORTER, the Keystone Gazette, to be inscribed on the minutes of the Post.

W. A. Krise.
G. P. Thomas.
W. H. Stiver.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

	Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Oct.	6	74	60 clear.
"	7	75	54 clear.
"	8	74	44 part cloudy.
"	9	66	43 clear.
"	10	62	38 part cloudy.
"	11	71	56 clear.
"	12	70	50 part cloudy.

Rainfall: On 7, at night, .67 inch; on 8, forenoon, .02 inch: on 11, at night, .57 inch.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	35
Corn	40
New Oats	22
"	35
Buckwheat	5

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	12
Laid	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.

Wheat, 70.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 35a36c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed, 26a27c.
Butter, fancy creamery, 21c; do prints, 21c.
Eggs, fresh, 17.
Live poultry: Hens, 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 9a10; ducks 9.
Potatoes, in bulk, choice, 48a50c.
Onions, per barrel, $1a1,25.

Chicago, Oct. 12.

Wheat, cash, 65.
Corn, cash, 30.
Oats, cash, 22.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, extra, 5.20a5.40; prime, 5a5.10
Hogs, heavy, 3.85; common, 3.75; pigs, 3.40a3.60.
Sheep, prime, 4.55; common; 3.25; choice lambs, 5.60.
Veal calves, 7a7.25.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Sale Register.

Oct. 25.—Mrs. Susan Burkholder, adm'r, ½ mile west of Centre Hill; 10 horses, 15 milch cows, lot young cattle, 30 shoats, binder, mower, farm implements of all kinds and household goods. Sale at 9 o'clock.

For $5.00

You will find the same suits with us that others consider cheap at Seven Dollars.

for $7.00

You will find us showing the same goods that others show at Ten Dollars.

for $10.00

You will find the BEST the market affords. Better goods, better makes and more perfect fitting goods than you can find elsewhere for Fifteen Dollars.

Do you think it worth your while to investigate? It will cost you nothing to look, and you will certainly save considerable money by seeing our assortment this season.

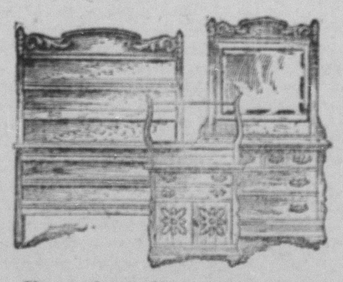
FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days ON

Chamber Suits....



Funeral supplies constantly on hand.

Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Pumpkin Contest to be decided Sat., Oct. 15, between 8 and a. m.

Today the Fall Opening is Ready.

Handsome, well constructed clothing for Men, Boys and Children. The price-possibilities that our vast buying gives, are hinted at in the descriptive list that follows Men's Suits. "An honest tale speeds best being plainly told."

We Offer for Fall and Winter Wear:

All Wool, Handsomely Tailored Suits at - $7.50
The samples we show are the exact quality of the fabrics and are a few of the many new, bright styles confined exclusively to us.
All Wool Kersey Overcoats in Blue and Black at - $7.75
Boys' Suits at - - $5.00, $6.00, $6.50 and $7.50
Boys' Overcoats at - - - - - $5.00 to $7.50
Children's Suits at $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 up to $5.00
Children's Overcoats and Reefers, - $1.50 up to $7.50

Guyer, Dunlap, Knox, Belmar, and the Regulation Army Hats.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8 23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1 47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 5. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.36 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.52 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p.m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.33 p m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.34 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.30 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5 35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m. and 5 04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 50 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES—FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES—SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES—EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES—WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES—COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES—COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES—KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES—MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES—BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, etc., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

A Queen's Wedding Dress—The Status of Russian Women Doctors—Feathers For Decorations—Etc., Etc.

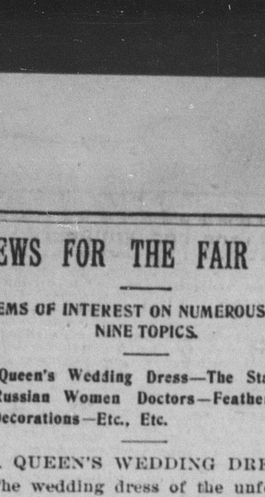
A QUEEN'S WEDDING DRESS.

The wedding dress of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette has been discovered in the ancient church of Kenuweg, near Vienna, Austria. It has for many generations been the custom for Austrian brides to present their wedding dresses to a church for the adornment of an image of the Holy Virgin, or to be made into vestments.

LADIES' WAIST.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This stylish model is made of ecru linen with a silver stripe. Its sleeves are tucked as are also the fronts and backs of the waist. Over the shoulder falls a graceful collarette. The waist is made over a lining having back, side back, under-arm gores and double bust darts, and closes in the center front; on these are arranged the tucked back and fronts and vest portion, which are included in the right shoulder and under-arm seams. The left side of the vest being left to form



the closing of the outside. The tucked sleeve is arranged over its lining and a dainty circular ruffle is provided for the wrist, although our artist has omitted it. The neck is finished with a plain stock collar closing at the side. A crushed belt of satin ribbon is worn at the waist. Two and one-fourth yards of 44-inch goods are required to make this waist for a lady of medium size. No. 356 is cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

FEATHERS FOR DECORATIONS.

Coque feathers are among favored decorations for the season. But they are not the familiar sort. In their turn they are ornamented in some way. Pointed polka dots of white, or sequins of metal, or added edges of other feathers distinguish them from the coque plumes of previous winters.

Nearly all plumes and quills are decorated. The best ostrich feathers have little polka dots of contrasting color. This effect is produced by twisting and dying a single strand here and there. Thus little black dots of black are produced on beautiful white ostrich feathers. Deep red dots are dyed and curled on plumes of pink.

It is a question of whether this new mode of decorating decorations is tasteful or will be at all enduring. Probably neither, because imitations of the effect already have appeared. Chenille dots are pasted upon cheap plumes.

Many of the quills of this "feather" season, however, are ornamented gracefully with little contrasting feather edges, which may have been plucked from a turkey gobbler or a bird of paradise. Their origin is not apparent in the ingenious uses to which they are put.—New York Press.

THE IMPORTED FAN.

The gauze fans just brought from Vienna and Paris are quite a bit larger than those of last season. Black and white have replaced colors to such an extent that whereas one's choice among black and white fans is wide and varied, only a few styles are shown among the pinks and blues and yellows. Black gauze with sticks of unpolished ebony delicately carved and studded with silver spangles, the gauze part also strewn with flashing specks of silver, is a dainty windwafter that would go well with any frock. Black gauze with designs in bright green sequins is also pretty, while black gauze inserted with bands of white point lace is odd and effective. The gold and painted sticks of last season are not seen in the new fans. In white gauze the insertion of tiny paintings on satin and the introduction of lace and gold thread embroidery has a showy effect. Ivory sticks spangled with silver or gold are seen and white wooden sticks ornamented with rococo scrolls and curleycues in gilt are also used for these fragile weapons of coquetry.

NILSSON AT HER CHILDHOOD HOME.

Christine Nilsson, otherwise known as the Countess de Casa Miranda, has been paying a visit to the little home of her father, called Snugge, in the parish of Vedersloefs. From Snugge she went on to the village of Gottiosa and put up at a small inn kept by an old friend. Forty years had passed since she left her friends, playmates and the frugal but happy fireside of her youth. On coming to the little hostelry, in the garden of which she sang as a child for a few coppers, and where she bashfully passed through the parlors years ago extending her wistful little hand to each of the guests in turn, the tears came to her eyes. "Look!" she sobbed; "there is the same little sofa on which sat the old gentleman whose hand and heart never said no to my itching palm." She walked the streets of the little village of Wislandet now, not as the street singer, but an honored guest.

"There," said she, "near yonder huge stone was a spring, and I must taste its waters once more. Here the old women of the village took the water and made that delicious coffee. I can taste it, smell it now. I remember it as if it were but yesterday." She spent the night at the old inn, and once again slept in the old-fashioned folding sofa that her mother used to arrange for her when beds were fewer than the family's needs. The next day she went to Lofhult, where long ago her father labored as a farm hand. Her father took her with him to the market held at Vernamo, and her singing on the street brought in more money than the honest farmer's butter.—Chicago Record.

POCKET KNIVES FOR WOMEN.

The tradition is—and maybe it was true ever so long ago, when women always had a kitchen knife within easy reach—that women have no use for pocketknives. That is what man believes to this day. He thinks that she sharpens her lead pencil with her teeth, opens her letters with a hairpin, cuts strings with scissors and borrows some man's knife when there is a can of potted ham or corned beef to be opened at a picnic.

But nearly every woman has a penknife and finds plenty of use for it. Usually she has bought it herself, for she prefers that it shall not be a gift. Any man who gives a woman a penknife will find himself regarded with suspicion. It isn't that she is superstitious. Oh, no, of course she isn't. She will buy one for her husband or for her son, but nevertheless she doesn't like to be given one, and will look askance at the dainty little implement unless she has paid the traditional penny for it.

The jewelers carry in stock knives for women, and one of these merchants said the other day that one-third of his customers were women. This he explained by the fact that a woman will keep a knife three times as long as a man will. Some of the knives they carry in stock have jeweled handles or decorations that raise their cost from $5 to $50. Women don't buy such expensive ones—that is, from jewelers—although they often buy them from friends at the price of one cent—an astonishing bargain, indeed.

The popular knives for women are tiny bits of knives, not so long as the little finger, and sometimes not longer than a finger joint. Some of these dainty little knives have handles of gold or silver studded with jewels. Very often they have chatelaine attachments or are worn with other little articles on a chain.—Chicago Times-Herald.

LADIES' BELTED ETON JACKET.

(Hints by Clara Lloyd.)

This jacket is developed in a checked tweed of cadet blue ground and dull crimson checks, with a vest of spangled silk of blue and revers of plain silk. The jacket may be made to wear over a shirt waist or not as wished. Its vest and collar makes it a complete waist to wear with any skirt. Its dressy effect gives it a field of wear outside the usual outing and traveling one. The adjustment of the waist is accomplished by a seamless back, under-arm gores and fronts having a single dart. Through this dart

is passed the belt so the edges of the jacket partly conceal it. The vest is sewed firmly in place at the right side. The closing being accomplished invisibly at the left side. The sleeve is an easy fitting, two-seamed style, with its fullness arranged in box plaits at the arm's eye. One and one-half yards of 54-inch goods are required to make this garment for a lady of medium size. No. 357 is cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

WOMEN SELL LAW BOOKS.

"There is one pursuit captured by women," said a Washington lawyer the other day, "that has hardly attracted any attention. That is the selling of law books. There is a boundless field of opportunity for the sex in this line of work. The multiplicity of courts, the rapid increase of business and of lawsuits and the ever-swelling host of young lawyers, together afford an excuse for a vast amount of printing.

"There are a dozen or more large publishing houses running at full force on new law books which must be sold. Some of them are indispensable, and every good lawyer must have them. But a large proportion are reports of the decisions of out-of-the-way courts, collections of cases in special lines of practice, or digests of all manner of obiter law in every petty court in the land. Of course, the only way to sell this stuff is to put traveling salesmen out on the road to get right at the profession and cram the books down the lawyer's throat.

"Nearly all the publishing houses employ handsome, bright, quick-witted women to do this part of the work. Some of them are young and attractive, and do not allow their charms to drive away business. Most of them, however, are middle-aged women who have had a good deal of experience in the business, and know human nature to a dot. They invade the lawyer's office and, by their thorough knowledge of law and practice, together with a knack of telling good stories and dealing out a modicum of flattery, soon inveigle a fellow into subscribing for a shelf full of wood pulp, lampblack and sheepskin that he would far better let rot in the publisher's cellars. And the young student who has greatness, fame and fortune by the throat, he falls an easy prey to the lady law book agent.

"One way she does it is to get hold of a professor or some bright student and from him learn all about every class in the various law schools. Then she sizes up each man and knows just who is likely to be an easy victim. It is safe to say that where there was one law book sold in the primitive and class times of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay there are twenty sold now. Every two-year-old practitioner in the country nowadays has more books than Webster and Clay ever dreamed of owning. The lady book agent is largely responsible for it."—Washington Star.

A WOMAN WHO KNEW HER BUSINESS.

The men who come back from Santiago tell great stories, and, sad to say, make very serious complaints of mismanagement and neglect in that campaign. They knew what it really meant when food was wanting; they saw what were the results of confusion, unavoidable perhaps, in the quartermaster's and medical departments, and of the dearth of all means to make the wounded comfortable. They know who did well, and they think they know who did badly, and most of them do not hesitate to express their opinions and beliefs. They are generous in commendation as well as free with censure. One person whom many of them, especially many of the wounded, remember and speak of, is Miss Barton. I tell you," said a returned newspaper correspondent, "that old girl knows her busines. The way she took hold was beautiful. When she turned to after Siboney and made gruel for the men in the hospital, she must have saved many lives. Bacon and hardtack are not just the food for wounded men, or even for fever patients, but that is what they were getting when Miss Barton turned up. She had been through it so often before that she knew just what to do and how to go about it."

Probably Miss Barton can endure being called "that old girl" by observers so appreciative as this one.—

STATUS OF RUSSIAN WOMEN DOCTORS.

Medicine was the profession to which women were first admitted in Russia. Many unattached women surgeons accompanied the troops during the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, and were reported to have done their duty with unflinching courage and never-failing zeal. Quite recently a law has been passed whereby medical women who have obtained the diploma granted by certain medical schools are eligible for Government appointments and become entitled to the privileges that go with them. Russian women are elated over this turn in their affairs which places them on the same footing as men. Here's the best part of the new law after all, perhaps. The woman doctor who obtains an official appointment becomes eligible for a pension.

Patterns for any styles shown in this column (including past and future issues) sent on receipt of ten cents. Up-to-Date Pattern Company, 153 West 23d Street, New York City.

A Movable Feast.

When should dinner be eaten?

The good old-fashioned Elizabethan "Franklin warranted dinner hour of twelve," but the usual dinner hour in Elizabeth's reign was 11. In 1561 12 o'clock was the hour in English farm houses. Cranmer dined at 12. In 1650 Venner wrote: "Our usual hour for dinner in all places is about eleven of the clock." This he thought too late, and he advocated the hour of 10.

Alas, we lead an artificial life. We do not dine at 12. Would that we could! Would that we could eat supper at 6 o'clock and go to bed at 8 o'clock.

But we should not be able then to go to theatres or concerts or lectures or parties.

That is the chief reason why we should like to go to bed at 8 o'clock.—Dinners and Diners.

Cause of Headache.

Too little blood in the brain is a frequent cause of headache, and may be recognized by the ache being on top of the head, by constant dizziness and by noises in the ears. The best cure is a slight stimulant, such as strong tea or coffee or hot soup—anything which will increase the circulation. People who suffer with these headaches should always sleep with their heads low.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Ground for Experiments—Feeding Sheep on Silage—Farmer's Friends and Foes—Winter Dairying—Etc., Etc.

GROUND FOR EXPERIMENTS.

The area of ground that can be used for conducting a number of experiments need not be large. An acre will give sixty-four plots each 25x25 feet square, and a comparison of different crops, under various methods of cultivation, will give more practical experience and information to those interested than can be gained by many years' cultivation without regard to system or regularity.

FEEDING SHEEP ON SILAGE.

It is reported that an Australian farmer fed 14,000 sheep on silage in a year and a half. It cost him thirty-five cents a ton, and its use in time of drought saved his 8,000 sheep, worth at lowest rates $10,000. Others have carried their sheep through such a season by feeding straw cut fine and sprinkled with molasses and water. They eat it greedily and hold their condition well.

FARMERS' FRIENDS AND FOES.

The farmer is fast learning who are his friends and who his foes. In years gone by a war of extermination was continually waged against toads, bumble bees, all kinds of snakes and hornets, but now they are let severely alone when run across in field or garden. The hornet is death to all slugs and is worth more than his weight in gold out in the orchard. We would have very little clover seed if there were no bumble bees, and toads and snakes live mostly on mice, flies and insects that eat up our crops. We now have a fine black snake in our barn and have never seen so few rats and mice about the premises. The boys don't like to go into the hay mow after dark, but the orders are that his snakeship must not be molested.—Farmers' Guide.

WINTER DAIRYING.

One of the chief difficulties in winter dairying is to secure cows that will be in fresh flow of milk in the fall. The gestation of the cow is about nine months, and to secure calves in October or November the cow must be bred during the shortest days of the year, when the weather is cold and when it is more difficult than at any other time of year to bring cows in heat. It is comparatively easy to breed cows during the late spring and summer months, and to this fact as much as anything is due the great number of calves dropped in March, April and May. It is only by feeding highly nutritive foods that cows can be induced to breed during the winter months. Flaxseed meal with some oil in it is one of the best foods for this purpose. It is exceedingly nutritious, and therefore only a very little can be given at a time. It will make the cow have a glossy coat of hair, and this is the best sign that it is putting her in fit condition for breeding.

FERTILIZING SMALL FRUITS.

While as a rule fertilizers in the shape of barnyard manures and the commercial product are supplied in the spring, both with farm crops and for orchards, it has been demonstrated that in some localities, especially in the sections south of Massachusetts and north of Maryland, late summer or early fall is the best season for the application of fertilizers. This is especially true of commercial fertilizers applied to such plants as raspberries, blackberries and currants. This fall application prevents the natural tendency of the plants to ripen and shed their leaves, and induces a vigorous fall growth of cane which enables them to winter better and come out in good shape in the spring.

Barnyard manures may be applied in the late fall or indeed at any time during the winter, even when the ground is frozen. The strength of the manure will work down into the ground and be taken up by the plants as soon as growth starts in early spring. If applied late in the spring after growth is well along, it is apt to cause an unusual growth of cane at the expense of the fruit crop.

GRAPE GROWING ON LITTLE LAND.

It is surprising how little extent of earth's surface is needed to root a grape vine. If it can grow upward and have open space enough on one or two sides to get plenty of sunshine, the area in which its roots can run is matter of comparatively little importance. We have seen thrifty and productive grape vines where there was only three feet of space between a house with its cellar wall on one side and the street sidewalk on the other. As the sidewalk was made of plank, the grape roots undoubtedly extended under it. But even with this there was scarcely a space seven by twenty-five feet on the earth's surface, and this supported for years two grape vines, each of which ran up a trellis as high as the house, and bore every year fine clusters of luscious fruit at the top.

This was probably an extreme case. But is shows plainly that many whose places are small do without grapes, when if they would economize what space they have, they might have this fruit in abundance. One thing, however, must be well understood, and that is that only the south or west sides of a building can be used for grape growing. The south side is best of all if it can be had. If planted on the east side of buildings the grapes are likely to be brought forward too fast, and the foliage will be nipped by frost in the spring. The sun shining on the west walls of a building through the afternoon accumulate heat enough to keep off frost in most cases after the vine is forward enough to be in danger from it. No matter how small the space is, a trellis should be built up a little way from the wall for the vine to run on. As in most houses occupied at night, windows will open, on this trellis, the warm air from rooms will make the grapes on the upper part of such a trellis ripen several days earlier than they would away from any wall. The effect of the wall is to break the force of violent winds, which nearly always carry away much more heat than they bring. It was years ago, on a trellis on the south side of a building, that we were able to ripen the Catawba grape, which would nowhere else be ripened in the open air near that locality.—American Cultivator.

FATTENING ANIMALS JUDICIOUSLY.

It has been demonstrated time and again that animals may be fattened for market at this season of the year on good grains, and the cost of the grain be easily made good by the manure, or in the increased weight of the animal, leaving the manure as net profit. In order to do this the stock to be fattened must be well selected and judiciously fed. Young animals fatten more cheaply than older ones, and the square, "blocky" animal takes on flesh more rapidly and less expensively than the long, lanky one. Food used for fattening should be well balanced; that is, contain proper proportion of nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous foods, and the feeding should be done carefully.

If bran and corn is used, feed the bran freely at first and less of the corn. As the feeding proceeds, increase the quantity of corn and decrease the bran. Coarse fodder given should be of the best. Do not force the fattening process too fast, for an animal is able to consume only a certain amount of grain and assimilate it properly. Any addition to this amount is pure waste, for a medium-weight cow or steer, for example, will make as much gain on an average of ten pounds of meal per day as on fifteen. Get the animal fattened just right, and then market it. If kept beyond the period when experience tells you it is in proper condition for the market, the additional feed given will come from the profits, as it frequently does when an attempt is made to add a few pounds weight to a hog already tipping the scale at 600 pounds.—Atlanta Journal.

HEN HOUSES.

"I am thinking of building a new hen house for a flock of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred. What do you consider the best size and plan for such a building?" "Please give plans for substantial but economical hen house." "How would a sod house plastered and whitewashed do for poultry?" are samples of questions that come to my desk.

In aswering them the section of country from which they come must be considered as a factor in the construction of the buildings.

There are two or three things that must be considered in building every hen house. They must be dry, warm and large enough for the flock to be kept. All other matters in construction and ornamentation may be left to the taste and means of the builder.

The necessary cost of the poultry house will depend very much upon the price of lumber and other materials in the locality where built. To this must be added the wages paid for labor. The latter expense will be saved by a great many who keep poultry, especially those who keep a small flock upon a farm or in a suburban village, as they will do the work themselves.

As examples of the range in cost of buildings we mention one in Massachusetts for one hundred hens, where lumber and wages are high, that cost but a few cents less than $100. Another in the same state, to accommodate 500 hens, cost $400 where the owner did most of the work himself. In Ohio houses that would accommodate fifty fowls each were built at $30 apiece where the labor was paid for as well as all material bought. "Out West" a house for 100 was built with an outlay of only $10 for material. This was the only money outlay. The "material" bought was a few rough boards, nails, glass and window sash. The work was done by the owner and the other "material" that entered into the construction of the building was poles, sods and straw.

This house may have been called "handsome" if "handsome is that handsome does," for it was warm and the occupants laid right along through the severest winter weather.

Give hens "warmth" when the mercury is playing around below zero twenty to thirty degrees, and they will talk merrily and rejoice your pocketbook with high-priced eggs, regardless of the lack of beauty and "lovely" surroundings that adorn their quarters—proper feed, of course, being given them. Beauty of outside finish and architectural symmetry will not produce eggs without warmth. Bear that in mind always.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A Wellington Anecdote.

A tailor vainly tried to make clear his identity to the Duke of Wellington. "Why," said he, "General, don't you know me? I made yer breeches." Recognition dawned in the great Duke's eyes as he cordially grasped his interlocutor's hand, and exclaimed: "Why, Major Britches, how are you?"

SAGACIOUS BLACK BEARS.

Their Acumen Displayed in Hundreds of Unique Ways.

The acuteness (sagacity some observers call it) of a black bear is shown in hundreds of different ways. All hunters have had experiences in which they have been led many miles from camp, across mountains, over wide areas of boulders and through rocky canons, by some smart old bear that seemed to have a human mind in teasing the hunter along, and at the same time adroitly keeping out of range of the rifle when there was an opportunity for the pursuer to shoot. The bear that knows it is hunted and sees a chance to escape will do this every time. It will climb hastily into the most inaccessible spots to a man, and when it has surveyed the field from behind a titanic boulder or in a dense chaparral, where the hunter cannot shoot, it will decide upon a course of escape. Then it goes on ahead. If it is a she bear and her cubs are along she will drive the little fellows on ahead a few feet and defend them in the rear. When the old bear knows there is chance for a bullet from the hunter's gun to come that way it will hasten as fast as possible, not stopping to rest until some protection is afforded from bullets by rocks or timber. Many she bears in their anxiety to save their cubs have been seen to pick them us in their fore paws and trudge clumsily along. The sagacity of black bears is very often shown in their manner of seeking food. A ranchman in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains a few years ago found that a little pig disappeared about every week from his pig-pens. The prints of bear's paws told what was carrying away the little porkers, but the pen was surrounded by a paling so strong and high that the ranchman could not imagine how any beast ever got in there. An all-night watch showed him that a black bear came that way, climbed a live oak tree that grew near, and, walking out on a branch that grew over the pig-pen, dropped to the ground, snatched a terrified pig, and making for the gate that could be opened from the inside only, made off to the family den, miles away up in the canon. The discrimination of a bear is constantly shown by its wariness of traps and decoys. Some bears have had traps fixed for them hundreds of times, but have sagaciously passed them by. A bear hunter has to exercise all his ingenuity to devise schemes for catching a black bear of any experience. A man's hat lying near a concealed trap may be a warning to Bruin, and hunters say they have known instances where bears have smelled man's presence even a half mile away.

The Navy's Apprentice.

Enlistments are made at the navy yards at Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco and at the receiving ship at Newport. When an apprentice is accepted he takes a bath, has his hair cut and draws an outfit of clothing worth $45, which consists of one suit of blue and two suits of white uniform, two suits of underclothing, three pairs of socks, two caps, a pea jacket, a suit of "slickers," or oilcloth clothing, three handkerchiefs and two pairs of shoes. This is his allowance for six months. If he ruins his clothes and has to draw more in the meantime they are charged against his pay. If he is careful with them he is credited with what he saves and can draw the difference in cash. He begins his career as a third-class apprentice, with wages of $9 a month and rations. After he has made a practice cruise at sea and has shown himself efficient he is advanced to the second class and gets $15 a month. The third year he is transferred to a man-of-war as a first-class apprentice and gets $21 a month.

After the first few weeks on shipboard he settles down to the duty for which he seems best qualified. He may assist the engineer or the ship's carpenter, the machinists, the plumbers or the blacksmiths, and when his term of enlistment expires at 21 years of age he can re-enlist as an able-bodied seaman for $24 a month and be promoted from time to time as he proves himself worthy. First-class electricians and machinists aboard ship get $70 a month, with rations and clothing; blacksmiths, $50; plumbers, $45; painters, $30, and so on.—Chicago Record.

Mathemathics of Marriage.

The chances at birth that a baby will eventually marry, says T. D. Denham in Pearson's, are nine in twenty, or rather less than one half. No fewer than thirty-eight per cent. of babies die before they are five years old, and forty-four per cent. of the whole population before the age of eighteen. The females outnumber the males in this country in proportion of 106 to 100. Out of every 100 persons now living in this country sixty are single, thirty-five are married and five are widowed. So that, on the average, one person in every twenty you meet will be either a widow or a widower, and three out of five will be unmarried. The most popular time for a woman to get married is from her twenty-first to her twenty-fifth year, inclusive. More than one-half of the women who marry at all marry in these five years of their life, and another quarter marry between the ages of twenty-five and thirty. With men not quite one-half marry between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, and more than a third between the ages of twenty-five and thirty. The average of marrying is just over twenty-six for women and just under twenty-eight for men. In the last ten years the average age of marrying has, for men and women alike, gone up half a year.

Seems to Get Ripe.

One complaint seems to get ripe in autumn, and that is neuralgia. To soothe the pain, strengthen the nerves and rid the system of it, use St. Jacobs Oil, the best known cure.

When a great man dies, for years the light he leaves behind him lies on the paths of men.—Longfellow.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well educated family.—Thomas Scott.

Fall Medicine

Is Fully as Important and Beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to keep the blood rich and pure, create an appetite, give good digestion and tone and strengthen the great vital organs. It wards off malaria, fevers and other forms of illness which so readily overcome a weak and debilitated system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

CHILDREN AS GARDEN KEEPERS

Attractive and Profitable Amusements for Little Ones Easily Provided.

Very little is required to keep active children amused. If to this axiom is added a trifle of thought that the amusement be made profitable much good can be secured thereby. Nothing will be of greater service in this particular than to teach them to keep a garden. A few feet of earth in a sunny window or a bit of garden in the back yard will provide valuable training with undying interest to the children. This work will inspire a love for the beautiful with orderly habits, which will last through a lifetime. All children are attracted by pretty and fragrant blossoms, and they should be taught to cultivate and give plants the tender care they require and thus learn some of life's sweetest lessons. Example is the first element to be considered in educating a child's mind. Don't try to force the child to keep a garden, but keep one yourself. Whatever children see their elders do they wish to do themselves, and if you have them near you and let them wtch you sow seeds and plant slips and pull up weeds, if you explain all you are doing to them—never mind if it is then too difficult for them to understand—it will not be long before they imitate you and want gardens of their own.—Ex.

Uprooted Trees Still Alive.

The "life tree" of Jamica grows and thrives for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convinciug statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalelled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

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INDIGESTION CURED.

Send this notice with One Dollar to Robt. B. Wills, Lock Box 86, Hagerstown, Md. and get six months' treatment of the greatest Vegetable Blood Purifier discovered, with full directions for use and a positive guarantee to cure any case of Indigestion, Sick Headache, Rheumatism and Constipation or money refunded. Try it and be convinced. Address as above.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Enough Better Than Too Much"—Certain Superfluities, Both Physical and Mental, Are a Hindrance Rather Than a Help in Life.

TEXT: "A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand, and six on each foot; and he also was the son of a giant. But when he defied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother, slew him."—I Chron. xx., 6, 7.

Malformation photographed, and for what reason? Did not this passage slip in by mistake into the sacred Scriptures, as sometimes a paragraph utterly obnoxious to the editor gets into his newspaper during his absence? Is not this Scriptural errata? No, no; there is nothing haphazard about the Bible. This passage of Scripture was as certainly intended to be put in the Bible as the verse, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," or, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."

And I select it for my text to-day because it is charged with practical and tremendous meaning. By the people of God the Philistines had been conquered, with the exception of a few giants. The race of giants is mostly extinct, I am glad to say. There is no use for giants now except to enlarge the income of museums. But there were many of them in olden times. Goliath was, according to the Bible, eleven feet four and a half inches high. Or, if you doubt this, the famous Pliny, declares that at Crete, by an earthquake, a monument was broken open, discovering the remains of a giant forty-six cubits long, or sixty-nine feet high. So, whether you take sacred or profane history, you must come to the conclusion that there were in those times cases of human altitude monstrous and appalling.

David had smashed the skull of one of these giants, but there were other giants that the Davidean wars had not yet subdued, and one of them stands in my text. He was not only of Alpine stature, but had a surplus of digits. To the ordinary fingers was annexed an additional finger, and the foot had also a superfluous addendum. He had twenty-four terminations to hands and feet, where others have twenty. It was not the only instance of the kind. Tavernier, the learned writer, says that the Emperor of Java had a son endowed with the same number of extremities. Volcatius, the poet, had six fingers on each hand. Maupertuis, in his celebrated letters, speaks of two families near Berlin similarly equipped of hand and foot. All of which I can believe, for I have seen two cases of the same physical superabundance. But this giant of the text is in battle, and as David, the stripling warrior, had despatched one giant, the nephew of David slays this monster of my text, and there he lies after the battle in Gath, a dead giant. His stature did not save him, and his superfluous appendices of hand and foot did not save him. The probability was that in the battle his sixth finger on his hand made him clumsy in the use of his weapon, and his sixth toe crippled his gait. Behold the prostrate and malformed giant of the text: "A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand and six on each foot; and he also was the son of a giant. But when he defied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother, slew him."

Behold how superfluities are a hindrance rather than a help! In all the battle at Gath that day there was not a man with ordinary hand and ordinary foot and ordinary stature that was not better off than this physical curiosity of my text. A dwarf on the right side is stronger than a giant on the wrong side, and all the body and mind and estate and opportunity that you cannot use for God and the betterment of the world is a sixth finger and a sixth toe, and a terrible hindrance. The most of the good done in the world, and the most of those who win the battle for the right are ordinary people. Count the fingers of their right hand, and they have just five—no more and no less. One Doctor Duff among missionaries, but three thousand missionaries that would tell you they have only common endowment. One Florence Nightingale to nurse the sick in conspicuous places, but ten thousand women who are just as good nurses, though never heard of. The "Swamp Angel" was a big gun that during the Civil War made a big noise, but muskets of ordinary calibre and shells of ordinary heft did the execution. President Tyler and and his Cabinet go down the Potomac one day to experiment with the "Peacemaker," a great iron gun that was to affright with its thunder foreign navies. The gunner touches it off, and it explodes, and leaves Cabinet Ministers dead on the deck, while at that time, all up and down our coast, were cannon of ordinary bore, able to be the defense of the nation, and ready at the first touch to waken to duty. The curse of the world is big guns. After the politicians, who have made all the noise, go home hoarse from angry discussion on the evening of the first Monday in November, the next day the people, with the silent ballots, will settle everything, and settle it right, a million of the white slips of paper they drop making about as much noise as the fall of an apple-blossom.

Clear back in the country to-day there are mothers in plain aprons, and shoes fashioned on a rough last by a shoemaker at the end of the lane, rocking babies that are to be the Martin Luthers and the Faradays and the Edisons and the Bismarcks and the Gladstones and the Washingtons and the George Whitefields of the future. The longer I live the more I like common folks. They do the world's work, bearing the world's burdens, weeping the world's sympathies, carrying the world's consolation. Among lawyers we see rise up a Rufus Choate, or a William Wirt, or a Samuel L. Southard, but society would go to pieces to-morrow if there were not thousands of common lawyers to see that men and women get their rights. A Valentine Mott or a Willard Parker rises up eminent in the medical profession; but what an unlimited sweep would pneumonia and diphtheria and scarlet fever have in the world if it were not for ten thousand commoh doctors! The old physician in his gig, driving up the lane of the farmhouse, or riding on horseback, his medicines in the saddle-bags, arriving on the ninth day of the fever, and coming in to take hold of the pulse of the patient, while the family, pale with anxiety, and looking on and waiting for his decision in regard to the patient, and hearing him say, "Thank God, I have mastered the case, he is getting well!" excites in me an admiration quite equal to the mention of the names of the great metropolitan doctors of the past or the illustrious living men of the present.

Yet what do we see in all departments? People not satisfied with ordinary spheres of work and ordinary duties. Instead of trying to see what they can do with a hand of five fingers, they want six. Instead of usual endowment of twenty manual and pedal addenda, they want twenty-four. A certain amount of money for livelihood, and for the supply of those whom we leave behind us after we have departed this life, is important, for we have the best authority for saying, "He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel;" but the large and fabulous sums for which many struggle, if obtained, would be a hindrance rather than an advantage.

The anxieties and annoyances of those whose estates have become plethoric can only be told by those who possess them. It will be a good thing when, through your industry and prosperity, you can own the house in which you live. But suppose you own fifty houses, and you have all those rents to collect, and all those tenants to please. Suppose you have branched out in business successes until in almost every direction you have investments. The fire bell rings at night, you rush upstair to look out of the window, to see if it is any of your mills. Epidemic of crime comes, and there are embezzlements and absconding in all directions, and you wonder whether any of your bookkepers will prove recreant. A panic strikes the financial world, and you are like a hen under a sky full of hawks, and trying with anxious cluck to get your overgrown chickens safely under wing. After a certain stage of success has been reached, you have to trust so many important things to others that you are apt to become the prey of others, and you are swindled and defrauded, and the anxiety you had on your brow when you were earning your first thousand dollars is not equal to the anxiety on your brow now that you have won your three hundred thousand.

Disraeli says that a king of Poland abdicated his throne and joined the people, and became a porter to carry burdens. And some one asked him why he did so, and he replied: "Upon my honor, gentlemen, the load which I cast off was by far heavier than the one you see me carry. The weightiest is but a straw when compared to that weight under which I labored. I have slept more in four nights than I have during all my reign. I begin to live and to be a king myself. Elect whom you choose. As for me, I am so well it would be madness to return to court."

"Well," says somebody, "such overloaded persons ought to be pitied, for their worriments are real and their insomnia and their nervous prostration are genuine." I reply that they could get rid of the bothersome surplus by giving it away. If a man has more houses than he can carry without vexation, let him drop a few of them. If his estate is so great he cannot manage it without getting nervous dyspepsia from having too much, let him divide with those who have nervous dyspepsia because they cannot get enough. No! they guard their sixth finger with more care than they did the original five. They go limping with what they call gout and know not that, like the giant of my text, they are lamed by a superfluous toe. A few of them by charities bleed themselves of this financial obesity and monetary plethora, but many of them hang on to the hindering superfluity till death; and then, as they are compelled to give the money up anyhow, in their last will and testament they generously give some of it to the Lord, expecting, no doubt, that He will feel very much obliged to them. Thank God that once in a while we have a Peter Cooper, who, owning an interest in the iron works at Trenton, said to Mr. Lester: "I do not feel quite easy about the amount we are making. Working under one of our patents, we have a monopoly, which seems to me something wrong. Everybody has to come to us for it, and we are making money too fast." So they reduced the price, and this while our philanthropist was building Cooper Institute, which mothers a hundred institutes of kindness and mercy all over the land. But the world had to wait five thousand eight hundred years for Peter Cooper!

I am glad for benevolent institutions that get a legacy from men who during their life were as stingy as death, but who in their last will and testament bestowed money on hospitals and missionary societies; but for such testators I have no respect. They would have taken every cent of it with them if they could, and bought up half of heaven and let it out at ruinous rent, or loaned the money to celestial citizens at two per cent. a month, and got a "corner" on harps and trumpets. They lived in this world fifty and sixty years in the presence of appalling suffering and want, and made no efforts for their relief. The charities of such people are in the "Paulopost future" tense, they are going to do them. The probability is that if such a one in his last will by a donation to benevolent societies tries to atone for his life-time close-fistedness, the heirs-at-law will try to break the will by proving that the old man was senile or crazy, and the expense of the litigation will about leave in the lawyer's hands what was meant for the Bible Society. O ye over-weighted, successful business men, whether this sermon reach you ear or your eyes, let me say that if you are prostrated with anxieties about keeping or investing these tremendous fortunes, I can tell you how you can do more to get your health back and your spirits raised than by drinking gallons of bad tasting water at Saratoga, Homburg, Carlsbad: Give to God, humanity and the Bible ten per cent. of your income and it will make a new man of you, and from restless walking of the floor you shall have eight hours' sleep, without the help of bromide of potassium, and from no appetite you will hardly be able to await your regular meals, and your wan cheek will fill up, and when you die the blessings of those who but for you would have perished will bloom all over your grave.

Perhaps some of you will take this advice, but the most of you will not. And you will try to cure your swollen hand by getting on it more fingers, and your rheumatic foot by getting on it more toes, and there will be a sigh of relief when you are gone out of the world; and when over your remains the minister recites the words: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," persons who have keen appreciation of the judicious will hardly be able to keep their faces straight. But whether in that direction my words do good or not, I am anxious that all who have only ordinary equipment be thankful for what they have and rightly employ it. I think you all have, figuratively as well as literally, fingers enough. Do not long for hindering superfluities. Standing in the presence of this fallen giant of my text, and in this post-mortem examination of him, let us learn how much better off we are with just the usual hand, the usual foot. You have thanked God for a thousand things, but I warrant you never thanked Him for those two implements of work and locomotion, that no one but the Infinite and Omnipotent God could have ever planned or made—the hand and the foot. Only that soldier or that mechanic who in a battle, or through machinery, has lost them knows anything adequately about their value, and only the Christian scientist can have any appreciation of what divine masterpieces they are.

Sir Charles Bell was so impressed with the wondrous construction of the human hand that when the Earl of Bridgewater gave forty thousand dollars for essays on the wisdom and goodness of God, and eight books were written, Sir Charles Bell wrote his entire book on the wisdom and goodness of God as displayed in the human hand. The twenty-seven bones in the hand and wrist with cartilages and ligaments and phalanges of the fingers all make just ready to knit, to sew, to build up, to pull down, to weave, to write, to plow, to pound, to wheel, to battle, to give friendly salutation. The tips of its fingers are so many telegraph offices by reason of their sensitiveness of touch. The bridges, the tunnels, the cities of the whole earth are the victories of the hand. The hands are not dumb, but often speak as distinctly as the lips. With our hands we invite, we repel, we invoke, we entreat, we wring them in grief, or clap them in joy, or spread them abroad in benediction. The malformation of the giant's hand in the text glorifies the usual hand. Fashioned of God more exquisitely and wondrously than any human mechanism that was ever contrived, I charge you to use it for God and the lifting of the world out of its moral predicament. Employ it in the sublime work of Gospel handshaking. You can see the hand is just made for that. Four fingers just set right to touch your neighbor's hand on one side, and your thumb set so as to clench it on the other side. By all its bones and joints and muscles and cartilages and ligaments the voice of Nature joins with the voice of God commanding you to shake hands. The custom is as old as the Bible, anyhow. Jehu said to Jehonadab: "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give me thine hand." When hands join in Christian salutation a Gospel electricity thrills across the palm from heart to heart, and from the shoulder of one to the shoulder of the other.

A Big Shrinkage in Common Stock.

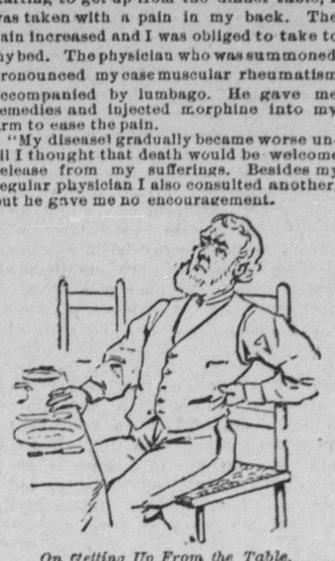
It is reported that there has been a shrinkage of over $5,000,000 in the value of American Tobacco Company's common stock.

A Domestic Incident.

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

"Early in November, 1894," says Frank Long, who lives near Lennon, Mich., "on starting to get up from the dinner table, I was taken with a pain in my back. The pain increased and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphine into my arm to ease the pain.

"My disease gradually became worse until I thought that death would be welcome release from my sufferings. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another, but he gave me no encouragement.



On Getting Up From the Table.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes was entirely cured.

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp is enclosed for reply. FRANK LONG."

Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1893.

G. B. GOLDSMITH, *Justice of the Peace.*

SPENDS HIS LIFE IN PRISON.

Unusual Method of Securing Material for a Book.

Count Rocco Dianovitch has made the getting into prison the chief business of his life for thirty-four of the forty-seven years he has lived, for the purpose of gathering information for a book he is anxious to write on the subject. At 13 he left his home and went into Prussia, where he was arrested for trespassing and sent to prison for three months, working at chair making. From that time to this he has never been free from the desire to continue his prison explorations. From 13 till he was 20 he was in and out of more than twenty prisons in Belgium, Prussia, Poland and Russia. His first experience of jail life in England was in Liverpool, which was one of the worst he was ever in, filled with drunken sailors from all over the world. He stayed there six days, when he paid his fine and got out, the first time he failed to serve his sentence. Then he went to Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey, then to Egypt, where the jails are the worst in the world except Australia; next to India and Japan, and then to America, where he remained for more than a year, spending most of his time in jails and penitentiaries.

A Klondike Newspaper.

The Klondike Nugget, one of the two papers published at Dawson, is having a great deal of trouble finding its town subscribers, who pay $24 a year for the privilege of getting a semi-weekly edition. A paragraph in a recent issue explains the difficulty by saying that it is very hard to find some of the houses according to the addresses left at the office. Among those mentioned were "the cabin with the screen door," "the slab house facing the river," "the big tent with two stove pipes" and "the cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

But It Helps.

First Member Musical Committee—"Does the new soprano's voice fill the church?" Second Member—"Hardly. The ushers tell me there are always vacant seats in the gallery."—Detroit Journal.

Follow It Up.

Sit down and cool off suddenly, and then regret it, for stiffness and soreness is bound to follow. Follow it up with St. Jacobs Oil and you will have nothing to regret from a prompt cure.

A man of integrity will never listen to any plea against conscience.—Home.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Blind men outnumber blind women by two to one.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Charles A. Scharffer, president of the Iowa State University, who died last week, was a native of Harrisburg, Pa., and a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Duke of Cambridge, who represented Queen Victoria at the funeral of the Austrian Empress, was also the representative of English royalty at the Empress' wedding.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

Search yourself before you censure another.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

QUEER WORK FOR AN ARMY.

Experiment in Prussia to Estimate the Skill and Speed of Soldiers.

An interesting experiment has just been made by the Prussian war department, with a view to discover the speed with which artisans can work in a given time in the ranks of the German army, says the London Telegraph. Twelve hundred bootmakers, selected from the eighteen army corps scattered about the empire, were summoned just over a month ago to Berlin, to go through a course of four weeks' work. Eighteen colonels, lieutenant-colonels and captains, with a corresponding number of noncommissioned officers, were ordered to come to the capital to superintend the men. The men were quartered in the barracks of the 1st field artillery regiment of the Prussian guards and performed their daily work there. About forty locksmiths were told off to repair their machines when necessary. The men worked in two divisions continuously day and night, one division relieving the other. One division worked from 2 p. m. till 2 a. m., whereupon they were relieved by the other party, which in its turn worked from 2 a. m. till 2 p. m. Two pauses of half an hour each were made in each twelve hours' work. The men got their dinner in the barracks—the one section immediately before settling down to work, the other section immediately after their work. The wages given coincided with the wages given in time of war—6s for ten days, including bread money. The 1,200 men made 2,500 pairs of boots per day—that is to say, infantry and cavalry boots and lace shoes.

Eastern Coins.

In Japan many of the coins are of iron, and in Siam they are chiefly of porcelain.

Advice.

In going into a store to file a kick, say: "There was a mistake made," instead of "You made a mistake."—Atchison Globe.

ST. JACOBS OIL cures Rheumatism.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Neuralgia.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Lumbago.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sciatica.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Sprains.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Bruises.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Soreness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Stiffness.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Backache.
ST. JACOBS OIL cures Muscular aches.

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.—Tolstoi.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Venus, the planet most resembling the earth, has an atmosphere heavily laden with water vapor.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You

When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

Discontent is a thorn on the rosebush of life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Nothing ages like laziness.—Bulwer.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Character is organized truth.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF.

We usually advertise a specimen bargain from one of our catalogues, but we don't do so in this advertisement because we're perplexed. Our furniture catalogue consists of 160 pages, every page filled with bargains. Now, how are we to select one? We say to you, if there's anything on earth in the furniture or carpet line that you want, you'll find it in our catalogues at least 40 per cent. cheaper than you can buy it anywhere else.

Would we spend our money advertising our furniture and carpet catalogues (they're absolutely free, not even a stamp necessary) if they weren't worth having? Not much. If you get these catalogues you'll see for yourself what an enormous amount you can save by buying from mill owners and furniture manufacturers like we are.

That carpet catalogue that we are so anxious you should have, is the finest thing an artist ever designed, and you can select carpet from it just as though you were in the sample room of one of our mills, because it's lithographed in ten colors from hand painted plates.

We couldn't exaggerate the value of our furniture catalogue if we tried. Just think of 160 large pages devoted to furniture, and every page filled with bargains. Will you be a friend to yourself? Will you write for those catalogues at once? Address (exactly as below.)

JULIUS HINES & SON,
Dept. 314 Baltimore, Md.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

The Company has been established for many years, is well-known and doing a large and increasing business.

The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

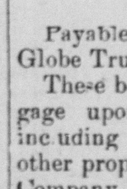
A few of these bonds came in to our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

For security and a large interest rate these Industrial Bonds are recommended as being among the best.

First-class bonds and securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Kendall & Whitlock, Bankers and Brokers,

52 Exchange Place, New York.



WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 30 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

The Best BOOK ON THE WAR BEAUTIFULLY bound and sumptuously illustrated; price $2, free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at $1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland, 5c.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

N N U 41

--PATENTS--

Procured on cash, or easy instalments. VOWLES & BURNS, Patent Attorneys, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 13

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Have U Selected Ur New Fall Costume Yet!

We are ready and you wont be offered the hap-hazard choice of a buyer who was not posted. We stand very close to the importer and manufacturer, and offer U patterns and styles not to be found elsewhere in Centre co. Every store can't get first choice. We do get it. Its a point worth remembering when U start out for that new dress.

The "Gold Medal" line of Black Dress goods, every yard guaranteed perfect and true to price. Botany Mills specialties in all desirable shades and weaves, stamp our Dress Goods Department as first-class.

The Dress Lining Department is one of the best in the store, and if U buy Ur own linings, we can help U get just what is reqnired and save money for U too.

Butterick Patterns, Delineator, etc., for November now ready. Too much to talk about. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Fall and Winter Wraps...

As the cold weather approaches you will be selecting a wrap. We are sole agents for the "Biefield" Wraps, and can show you the latest styles in

Jackets, Coats, and Capes,

from which to select, and at prices that will enable all to buy.

Wolf & Crawford.

Foster's Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 7th to the 11th and 13th to 17th.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 18th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of the 19th, great central valleys 20th to 22d, eastern states 23d.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 18th, great central valleys 20th, eastern states 22d. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 21st, great central valleys 22d, eastern states 25th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., October 24, will average about normal east of the Rockies and below on the Pacific slope. Rainfall for the same week will be above normal east of the Rockies and below on the Pacific coast.

During the week ending October 24 the temperature will go to great extremes. A wave of high temperature will cross the continent east of the Rockies, followed by a cold wave.

About the time of that cold wave killing frosts will penetrate northern portions of the cotton belt.

A Good Joke.

In a neighboring town where the style among the elite has lately come to them to send out cards on the birth of a child, was topped off by a citizen who had a cow that a few days ago gave birth to twin calves. He had cards issued to his friends, the two cards were tied together with blue ribbon, on one was Mr. and Mrs. J—E—B—on the other card was Gen. Shafter and Miss Barton. As the cards did not mention that they were calves, congratulations and letters of surprise have been rolling in on the couple.

Died at Fillmore.

Charles S. Musser, a well-to-do farmer, near Fillmore, died on Monday afternoon at his home from an affection of the stomach. He was aged about 42 years, and leaves a wife and four children.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

A Woman at Bellefonte Decapitated on the Railroad.

On Monday evening after the 8.33 passenger train had left the depot at Bellefonte, some boys walked down the tracks, and stumbled over the body of a woman. A light was struck and one of the boys was horrified in finding that he was standing on what proved the face. The body was lying near the mill of Gerbrick, Hale & Co.

The remains were those of Mrs. J. Mitchell Gerbrick, head Miller in Gerbrick's mill, and she had been struck by the train. Her body was horribly mangled and the head was severed from the body. Coroner Locke held an inquest. The woman was struck by the engine which was running tank first out of Bellefonte.

Mrs. Gerbrick had been ill for some time, her illness slightly affecting her mental faculties. It is said that she had several times threatened suicide to end her troubles.

She was aged about 38 years, and leaves a husband and one daughter. She was a sister of Daniel Wion, of near Bellefonte, and of Mrs. Harry Swabb, of Centre Hall. Her maiden name was Emma Wion.

The remains were interred in the Bellefonte cemetery Wednesday afternoon.

Burglary in Daylight.

Last Wednesday afternoon the residence of Adam Decker, a farmer residing near Hublersburg, was burglarized. Mr. Decker and family were away from home during the afternoon, but before leaving the house had locked the doors and fastened the windows. The burglars pried open the window with a crowbar and entered the house. All the cupboards, bureaus, etc., were ransacked and the contents thrown over the floor. The intruders were evidently after cash for they took nothing but money. They secured a small amount of money in silver, which they took from Mr. Decker's pantaloons, and a check which they found in an envelope, for thirty dollars. There is no clue to the robbers.

Inducement to Grow Timber.

Owners of land having a forest of timber trees of fifty acres and not less than fifty trees to an acre, each tree to measure at least eight inches in diameter at a height of six feet above the surface, shall be entitled to receive annually from the commissioners of their respective counties, during the period the trees are maintained in sound condition, a sum equal to eighty per cent. of all taxes annually assessed on such fifty acres, or so much of eighty per cent. as does not exceed forty-five cents per acre. No person can receive a reduction on more than fifty acres.

Made Good Time.

Last Saturday morning a week John Van Pelt released a carrier pigeon which had been sent him for a trip to its home in Ithica, N. Y. The bird once before had made the fly from Williamsport, and from Centre Hall was over two hundred miles from its home. When released the pigeon started at once in a north-easterly direction and arrived home as John was advised very early Sunday morning. John received a pair of carriers and will start a loft.

A Bachelor's Growl.

The volunteers who went to war and put up with four months' cooking by a man who didn't know a stewpan when he met it on the road will hereafter have some idea of the suffering of a man who marries a girl who can't cook and doesn't learn. Thoughts of having to put up with that kind of cooking till death steps in should make the returning soldiers very cautious in selecting wives. The law doesn't promise a mustering out process for a man who has no other reason for complaint than that his wife's meals don't suit him.

Millinery.

Have you been to Mrs. C. B. Boobs to see the new hats and bonnets? The largest display of trimmed hats ever seen in this town. Low prices; nice felt hats at 50 cents; felts at 58 cents. Come and see them. A nice selection of velvets for hat and dress trimmings; fancy feathers, wings, tips, all sorts of hat trimmings at low prices. Milliner store opposite the REPORTER office. You are cordially invited to call whether you wish to buy or not.

New Counterfeit.

A new and dangerous counterfeit half-dollar has made its appearance. It is made of lead with a little necessary ring, but it is soft and light in weight. The color is good and the workmanship exceedingly fine, making it hard to detect when not handled singly.

The Pheasant Season.

The season for pheasants will open on Saturday, the 15th. The hunters are already making arrangements for the opening day, and as the farmers report that the game this year is plentiful the indications are that the first day will see a great many bagged.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

STILL A SHORTAGE.

The Water Supply in Town Running on Half Time.

The water supply in the town from the new water plant of the boro has shown no improvement the last week over the week before, and the plant is running on half time for over two weeks now.

The number of consumers has not increased neither has the apparent supply, for the town was out of water as many hours the last week as before. At no time for over two weeks have the people had water after six o'clock in the evening, and the gates are closed down so that the supply can be saved for the next day. From Saturday evening until Monday morning again, no water was turned into the mains. The people profited by their experience of the week previous and filled every receptacle at hand.

The council laid nearly three hundred feet of 4 and two inch pipe from a spring into the reservoir. The flow of the spring is so small that it would not supply an ordinary leak in a service pipe. The spring was dug out in hopes of finding more water, but all flowed over the surface. The council has men at work digging trenches, getting in shape for turning into the upper reservoir the water which flows into the lower one down the mountain. The large reservoir will soon be completed.

Nurses Wanted.

The Associate Society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia is maintaining its hospital at Camp Meade. Patients too ill to be moved to city hospitals are taken there. Its capacity to receive all these cases is inadequate because of the Society's inability to secure experienced women nurses for the nomipal sum of sixteen dollars per month. Nurses willing to make the sacrifice and to engage in this laudable work will kindly apply by letter or report to "The Committee on Nurses," 1501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Funds are needed to meet the increasing demands upon the Society.

Refused to Pay.

Some of the taxpayers in the town refused to pay the boro tax of 4 mills assessed against them, claiming that it was illegal. There was little or no work done on the streets the last year, and the money from the liquor license almost paid for the expenses of lighting. The greater portion of the tax levied was spent on the water job, and the kickers insist that it should be properly assessed as a water tax. Some who paid did it under protest. The courts may be asked to determine the legality of the same.

The Latest Fad.

If you wish to be up-to-date you must carry your pet cat or dog with you when you cycle, letting it rest on your back or shoulder. That is a new fad among the freaks in New York City and it is reported as growing. One freak has made all the others green with envy by coming out with a parrot perched on the handle bars.

A Fine Crop of Apples.

It is reported that Wm. Fisher, the Unionville nurseryman, will pack 10,000 bushels of apples this fall. He has grown 7,000 bushels in his own orchards and will buy 2,000 bushels to fill his cold storage house. Each apple is wrapped in paper and packed away until sold.

The Blistered Arm Tramps.

The "war tramp" is abroad. He blisters his arm with acid and goes up to a back door with a pitiful tale of hardships he has suffered. At the same time he exhibits the arm and it seldom fails to bring something. He is a fraud and his class are working all over the country.

Very Plenty.

The chestnut crop is an unusually large one and they are sold at about six cents a quart. Some merchants buy them by weight instead of measure. Hundreds of bushels will be shipped from the valley to eastern markets, and considerable revenue will be derived from the fruit.

Attended Presbytery.

Huntingdon Presbytery was in session at Milroy last week. James Lee, of Farmers Mills, was the representative from the Centre Hall charge. Rev. C. C. Christine, pastor of this charge, and Joshua T. Potter and son Harry also attended the sessions.

Commissioners' Convention.

The state convention of the county commissioners of Pennsylvania will meet in the court house at Clearfield on October 19. An interesting program has been arranged. A large attendance is expected.

Death of Hannah Hoy.

Mrs. Hannah Hoy, an aged lady, died at her home near Shiloh, in Benner township, at the age of eighty years. She had been a sufferer for many years from general disability incident to old age.

Married.

At the Presbyterian parsonage, Centre Hall, October 5th. 1898, by Rev. F. F. Christine, Mr. Robert A. Miller, of Benner township, and Miss Ada F. Jamison, of Spring Mills.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Company B to be Disbanded Tuesday, October 18th.

Captain Taylor is authority for the statement that Company B will be mustered out of the service on Tuesday, the 18th of October. The necessary discharge blanks are now being prepared. Among the sick are Fred Tebbs and Clyde Long, of Howard, who are still at the Altoona hospital; R. C. Daley, at home, Romola, who is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, and Grenoble, of Pleasant Gap. Frank Wallace, who had his skull fractured, is still in the hospital and there is assurance of him pulling through. Bert Bayard, who is an orderly on Gen. Brook's staff, and was in the Porto Rico campaign, left there and is now at Santiago, and will soon sail for home.

The boys are glad to be mustered out and return to their former avocations, as they were not anxious to do garrison duty in Cuba, or elsewhere.—*Centre Democrat.*

A Father Finds a Murdered Young Daughter's Body in a Field.

Daisy Smith, aged 16 years, a daughter of Henry Smith, a wealthy farmer of Boiles Run, near Selinsgrove, was found murdered on Monday in a field near her home.

Her body was riddled with shot and there was a gaping knife wound in her throat. The affair is mysterious and although it is said the authorities have suspicions as to the identity of the murderer, no arrests have yet been made.

The discovery was made by the girl's father, who had sent Daisy to gather some herbs which he was to compound for treatment of a sick horse.

Wm. Krissinger, an ex-convict, was arrested on Monday night on suspicion of being the assassin. It is thought the murderer attempted to assault the girl and meeting resistance killed her. Krissinger has been seen in the neighborhood for a week and when arrested was at a watering trough washing blood from his hands.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia.

For the Grand Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26 and 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all ticket stations on its line, to Philadelphia, at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate 25 cents.) Tickets will be sold and good, going, October 24 to 27, and returning leaving Philadelphia to October 31, inclusive.

This jubilee will be one of the greatest events in the history of Philadelphia. The rededication of Independence Hall, recently restored; the unveiling of the Grant Equestrian Monument, Fairmount Park; a monster civic and industrial parade, and a grand military and naval pageant, led by General Miles and other distinguished heroes of the late war, will be prominent features. The President and his cabinet are also expected to be present. oct13-2t

Hang Up Your Stamps.

The commissioner of internal revenue has issued instructions to the collectors to notify the special taxpayers to post conspicuously in their places of business the stamps indicating payment of the special tax. The commissioner also calls their attention to the provision of the statute which imposes for such a failure a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution. The penalty in no case will be less than ten dollars. Where the neglect is done wilfully or by refusal, the penalty will be twice the amount of tax. This does not refer to banks, as special tax paid by them is assessed. It is the duty of the deputies to report any such refusal or neglect referred to.

Improvements.

Merchant Benner, of the Star store, has his new dwelling at the south end of town, almost under roof. He will not occupy it before next spring.

Clem Luse is rushing his new dwelling and will soon have it under roof.

The brick layers have completed their work on the new grange hall, and plasterers are now engaged on the interior. The building is a handsome one, and will be the most imposing structure in the town.

A Jail Breaker Caught.

In May, 1897, William Hannah and George McCormick were arrested on the charge of breaking into the tailoring establishment of Charles McClelland, at Bellefonte. While confined in the jail awaiting trial the two effected escape and the commissioners offered a reward of $50 for their capture. Hannah was arrested at Lebanon Monday and will be brought back for trial.

Cold Winter Predictions.

A cold winter, with lots of snow and rain, is predicted by prognosticator Cuthberston, of Buffalo. His opinion is based on the fact that the year so far shows an excess of heat and it is the most natural thing in the world to suppose that one extreme will follow another. August last goes as the continuously warm and sultry month of its kind, breaking all records not for excessive heat, but uniformity.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

It is every little while we hear the remarks, "Can't see how Benner sells such and such for the money," also, "Wanamaker, that is the best suit of clothing I ever got for $4." Many others similar. It is an easy matter to explain these things. No expense of any account. We buy direct of the house and of those who sell for cash and employ no salesmen. Isn't it plain?

YOU SHOULD BUY THESE.

Double Bitted Axe, first quality	65c
8 in. File	5c
16 qt. Tin Bucket	10c
Ladies' Tan Hose	5c
Banner Lye	10c

Above for cash only, many more like it.

Wanted.

Apples, Potatoes, Onions Chestnuts, Quinces, Hickory Nuts, Pop-Corn, etc.

Fresh Bread and Oysters.

You can buy the famous Bellefonte Bread at The Star any time.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

A Line of Granite Ware at Sixteen Cents. Any Piece worth Double— for Example a Two-Quart Bucket, Regular price, Thirty-five Cents— This lot Sixteen cents.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

Another Chance in Furniture.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Bed Room Suit, solid Posts and Double Tops, only - $12.75
(Regular price is $18.50.)

ALSO

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Rocker, (rodded arms,) only - - - - - $1.50

We Only Advertise what We Have to Offer You.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

New Dress Goods.

Usually the first in the season are we to show them. Fall Dress Goods have been coming here for the past week. Our Dress Goods has been improving right along, season after season, and we lead competition in the MOST STYLISH, in the HIGHEST QUALITIES, and the LOWEST PRICES.

Can't Tell You of All We in this Ad., but We Mention a Few.

An elegant line of All Wool 36 inch wide, neat figures and small checks, just the thing for school dresses, - - - - 25c.

Half Wool Cashmeres, good values, all colors, - - 17c.

A line of cheap Novelties in Fancy and Illuminated Jacquard styles and changeable effects at - 15c.

French Poplins, in all the new shades, - - - - 69c.

French and English Covert Cloths, just the thing for smart tailor-made suits, from 65c to $1.25

The new weave for street costumes, the "Venetians" in all the popular shades.

Our line of Novelties in Single Dress Patterns is better than usual, and comprises all the new things shown this season. Prices range from - $4.50 to $12.00 a pattern.

Our Millinery Department.

Correct Styles--Artistic Trimming....

Prompt Service and Lowest Prices

Is a combination that's hard to beat, and the result is that we sell more Millinery than all other millinery establishments in Bellefonte combined.

We have exclusive styles in Hats, that it is impossible for others to get, as some shapes are confined exclusively to us for this section.

NATTY STYLES IN ROUGH RIDERS, MILITARY HATS AND SAILORS.

All Hats trimmed free of charge.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."